THE
RS & [illegible]
STORE,
der the Proprietorship of
ger Bros.
Sept. 24, 1884, at 5 P M.,
E. corner of First and Taylor Sts.

he stock will consist of a
ete Assortment
OF
Merchants!

e a Fresh Stock from Front to Rear
e Clothing
the Latest Patterns,
Dry Goods,
Newest Designs,
Groceries
ossessing their Original Aroma,
e-all will the old rule of
Price to All
Strictly Enforced.

eby notify the public that which have made the old and Mechanics' Store fa ts dealing upon strict prin honesty and integrity, wil ed by our present clerks, ng been instructed in them observance strictly enjoined n.
ll, as heretofore, deal with ners in an open and above nner—mark our goods in es and take no less
MORE ANON.

me, Lime.
to notify our customers that the any we represent has not en y agreement or become mem compact with other lime com t up the price of lime
rchitects Builders and Contract pon us for bids before purchas e
ntee Langdon" Lime equal to the market. Full weights and he kiln
OR, YOUNG & CO.,
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H IS OUR MOTTO!
s at Bed-Rock Prices
Sago $1 00
Tapioca 1 00
Island Rice 1 00
Gran. Sugar 1 00
Island Sugar 1 00
Matches 1 00
cans McMurray's Oysters 2 30
a Oil quarts 85
of Walter Wilson's Peerless uits, per lb. 25
Goods in Same Proportion, AT
OL & BUXTON'S,
son street, bet. Second and Third.
ers by mail promptly filled.

ALS FOR STATIONERY.
ION, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SALEM, OR., September 10, 1884.
OPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT til noon on Monday November 3, 1884 ollowing articles for the use of the State
first-class legal cap, 14 lb, white laid,
t-class letter, 12 lbs, white laid, wide
-class congress note 6½ lb package ruled.
X white envelopes, 1st quality
X white envelopes, 1st quality
ad steel pens, 1st quality
t's 404 steel pens.
's 303 steel pens.
lders, Faber's.
er inkstands, brass backs, best quality.
olders, 9 inch.
ngress folders, 11 inch.
e cups, large, with brushes.
e stands, Reservoir No. 6, Morgan's pat.
rnment blotter assorted colors, best
writing fluid, quarts.
Son's writing fluid, black, quarts.
etter clips.
rulers, 14 in, flat
steel, ivory handles.
steel, wooden handles.
holm's congress knives, genuine, and
r bands, assorted sizes.
s lead pencils, octagon, 3 and 2.
's lead pencils, No. 2, round.
rubber erasers.
's patent paper fasteners, ¾ inch.
's patent paper fasteners, 1 inch.
an's letter files, 12x17, 250 leaves.
's letter files, 9x11, 250 leaves.
ls, best quality
kets, large.
p twine, small.
preferred.
best quality of goods received.
eject any and all bids is reserved.
e delivered on or before January 1, 1885.
made by warrant on state treasury.
R. P. EARHART
Secretary of State.

N SUIT HOUSE,
234 First St.
of LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S , CLOAKS, ULSTERS, etc.
Also a full line of
DRESS GOODS.
ing to Order a Specialty

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm for the Republican Candidates.

ST. JOHN'S STRENGTH IN OHIO

Butler's Party Nominates a State Ticket in Massachusetts—Logan's Movements in the West—An Aggressive Campaign

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mr Blaine, in company with Chairman Warner and Andrew S. Draper, of the state committee, arrived this morning. He received hearty cheers all along from the hotel to the cars, where the crowd was kept in order by the police. The train was made up of three cars, a baggage and two drawing room cars, the "Mohawk" and "Richfield." The rear platform of the "Mohawk" was handsomely decorated with the American colors, and pictures of Blaine and Logan on the side of the car. There were about thirty prominent republicans and newspaper men on board. Nearly all crowded into the Blaine car to give him a cordial welcome. After he entered the coach, the demand for a speech was so general that Blaine had to appear on the platform. He shook hands with many and bowed to the crowd. The train moved out, exploding twenty-one torpedoes on the track. Blaine said he had a good night's sleep and felt refreshed, and looked cheerful and bright.

AT PEEKSVILLE

At Peeksville fully 15,000 people gathered. There were flags and banners in the procession with the legends, "Blaine and Logan" and "Protection to Workingmen." As the train stopped Jas. W. Husted came through the car, and reaching Blaine's side, introduced him while the crowd cheered. Blaine said "I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your cordial greeting. I have heretofore known much of the hospitality and cordiality of republicans of Westchester county, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking you in person."

At Poughkeepsie and all along the line at every station there were large and enthusiastic crowds waiting to see the presidential candidate. Few stops were made, and to the demands for speeches Blaine merely made a few remarks, thanking the people for the reception and good will manifested.

AT ALBANY

The demonstration at Albany was very large, and there was the wildest enthusiasm. As the train entered the depot there was a large crowd waiting, and in a few minutes every available foot of space was filled. People climbed on tops of the cars and on the roof of the depot. A great many working men were in the audience. Blaine was received with great cheering, again and again repeated, so that he had to stand bowing for quite a time before he could get a chance to speak. When order was restored he thanked them for their demonstration.

AT VARIOUS POINTS.

UTICA, Sept. 24.—When the train entered the depot here every available spot beside the track, and in front of Baggs' hotel, was packed. Blaine said "I thank you very sincerely, citizens of Utica, for this cordial greeting and this cordial welcome. It is a grand conclusion of the series of welcomes that I have enjoyed to-day in the Mohawk valley, which touched me very deeply with a sense of gratitude, which I confess to be greatly enhanced by this large demonstration of friendly welcome in your city. [Applause.] In conclusion I can only express to you my appreciation of all the kindness I have received in the state of New York, my sincere wish for the continued prosperity of your city and your state, and bid you cordial good bye." [Great applause.]

When the train stopped at Herkimer, E. A. Brown introduced Blaine. Just as he was about to speak some one in the crowd called out, "General Spinner! General Spinner!" and the old gentleman was seen making his way to the train. Blaine waited and helped him over the iron railing while the people cheered. When order was restored Blaine said "I consider it a very happy incident of my welcome that I am permitted to stand here beside my old friend whom I have known long and honored so highly. I thank you citizens of Herkimer, for your kind greeting. I thank you for the succession of gracious welcomes I have had to-day in this beautiful valley of the Mohawk and thank you all as citizens of New York for tendering to me so generously the hospitalities of your great state. [Renewed cheers.] I have nothing to add, except to again express my pleasure at meeting here a man who has rendered invaluable service to his country in the past requiring great ability and integrity. [Loud cheers for Blaine and Spinner.]

At Rome Mr Prescott who introduced Garfield four years ago introduced Blaine. The crowd cheered the candidate again and again. He said "The day which is now ended has witnessed a degree of enthusiasm in the valley of the Hudson and the valley of the Mohawk which I was entirely unprepared to expect and for the addition which you make to it I return my very sincere thanks." [Cheers.]

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The grand torchlight procession here was the climax. The whole city seemed ablaze with torches and fireworks and the entire population seemed to be in the streets. When the train arrived most of the clubs were already in line, and the crowd around the depot was so great that it required much effort on the part of the police to keep the way open for Blaine's party and escort.

Soon after arriving at Senator McCarthy's house the company partook of refreshments after which Blaine held a sort of informal reception until brought out on the balcony by the demands of the people.

At 8.30 he set out for the stand, from which he was to review the procession in a carriage. With him were his host, Senator McCarthy, James D. Warren, chairman of the state republican committee, and Rev. Charles Sims of the Syracuse university. They drove to the stand slowly, through a continuous blaze of fireworks and illuminations, public and private.

Mr. Blaine stood at the front of the stand for over forty minutes, bareheaded most of the time while the torchlight procession passed, and he was repeatedly greeted with cheers for "Our next president."

A COMPLIMENT TO BLAINE.

The procession past, Chancellor Sims was chosen to preside over the meeting. He spoke of Blaine as a man whose words and deeds had become honorably and inseparably incorporated into the history of our nation for the past twenty years, one who was recognized not only at home, but all over the world as a great American citizen, and who from the beginning of his career to the present time had experienced continuous advancement in political position and the affection of the American people. [Applause.] He reminded the people of Blaine's intimate companionship and friendship with Garfield, the last martyr president. In conclusion, he said "It is my greatest pleasure as it is my privilege and honor, to present to you the man whom the American people have in their hearts already elected to be their next president, the Hon. James G. Blaine." [Prolonged cheers.]

BLAINE'S RESPONSE.

When order was restored Mr Blaine said "This vast assemblage is far more eloquent than any words I could speak. It tells far more of the popular current and popular drift respecting public questions than anything I could say, and therefore respecting those topics I shall say nothing, but shall confine myself to simple but heartfelt thanks for so much of this grand demonstration as may, in any way or degree, be intended to myself as a personal compliment. I am sure, however, that it would be a great fault in me to assume that more than a small part of it is so intended. That it is rather an expression of the people of this noble Empire state upon great public questions which I shall leave to others to discuss, when I bid you, as I now do, a cordial good night." (applause)

It was almost 11 o'clock when Blaine left the stand and returned to Senator McCarthy's house, where he passes the night.

Blaine's programme for to-morrow is to leave Syracuse at 7 o'clock A. M. for the fair at Fulton, returning to Syracuse at noon, then proceed to Buffalo, via Auburn and other towns along the old Central road.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

A Statement of St John's Strength in the Pivotal State of the West

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—It may be set down as a fact that the prohibitionists in the October election in this state will not poll to exceed 5000 votes, or at the most 8000. In 1882 their total vote was a trifle over 12,000. Last year, when party lines were drawn more closely it dropped to 8000. Some estimates have placed it as high as 25,000 next month. If the republicans carry the state by 15,000 in October, they will be amply satisfied.

With a view to discovering just how much of a figure the prohibitionists expect to cut in the coming campaign, R. C. Payne, a lawyer of this city, who is and has been for years a member of the state executive committee, was interviewed. He said "It is impossible to say how many votes we will poll, either in October or November, but the number will be probably many times larger at the presidential than at the state election. There will be many local issues next month, and the pressure upon our people will be so great that our state ticket will be sacrificed in consequence. We ought to give St. John 6000 votes in Ohio, it will not probably exceed 4000. In the second place, some of the staunchest supporters of our principles, through their dislike of the democratic party, will vote for Blaine and Logan. In any other than a presidential year we could safely rely upon them."

WILL VOTE FOR BLAINE

An Urbana gentleman, a life-long republican but who within the past two years has been prominently identified with the temperance work, was interviewed.

"Of course you are going to vote for St. John this fall?" asked your correspondent.

"No," was the reply. "I shall cast my ballot for Blaine."

Continuing, he said "I have tried to satisfy my conscience that I ought to support the prohibition ticket in November, and aid in the defeat of the republican party, for its failure to recognize our claims but when I remembered that republican defeat meant the turning over of the government to the men who tried to destroy it, I could not bring my mind to do it. But I'll tell you what I've fully determined on, and that is, this is the last republican ticket I ever shall vote, unless the republicans put a temperance plank in their platform four years hence. Political prejudice and party affiliations in a national campaign are too strong to overcome, for the present at least, and our principal support is drawn from cranks. Of course I don't mean all, but unfortunately for our cause there are too many of that number among us. They are, as a rule, wholly impracticable and one-sided men. Their fanaticism works us great injury, their adherence does us more harm than good. They remind me of what DeWitt Talmage calls prayer meeting killers. Talmage describes this class as solemn-visaged, lugubrious persons, who obtrude themselves on every religious assembly where it is possible to bore their hearers with prosy and long-winded prayers. Such people create a prejudice against the cause of Christ which the work of a dozen Christians can hardly undo. It is so with our cranks, but we are powerless to furnish a remedy. It was so with the old abolition party, and it will be so until the end of time, when prejudice will give way to reason and a republican will not be afraid to vote with us for fear of helping the democrats into power, and vice versa."

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Proceedings of the State Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—The convention of the people's party was called to order by Col. A. C. Drinkwater, who welcomed the delegation to the first convention of the people's party and the true democratic party of the country. He welcomed all, no matter what their former political affiliation might have been, and then alluded to the wonderful campaign made by Butler last year, notwithstanding all the opposition concentrated upon him by self constituted leaders of the democratic party, the press and pulpit. "These self-constituted leaders," said Drinkwater, "ask us to follow them this year, when they admit they were wrong last year. It is no presumption to say to representatives of the people's party that they are wrong in advocating the election of Butler. We have men to lay the foundations of a party that has come to stay and one which will yet be successful." It having been announced that Butler would reach Worcester at noon the convention adjourned to proceed to the depot in a body to escort their candidate to the hall.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM

Judge McCafferty was unanimously nominated for governor. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, John F. Marsh; secretary of state, Colonel John H. Sweeney; treasurer, Nathaniel S. Cushing; auditor, Israel W. Andrews; attorney general, Thomas W. Clark.

The platform of this first convention of the people's party has found premature publication, and was therefore neither crisp nor fresh when read to the assembled delegates. The platform is in harmony with the declaration of principles made at Indianapolis and with the letter of acceptance of General Butler. Also with his subsequent speeches. The committee on resolutions, however, gave a measure of newness to the original proclamation by adding their resolutions reaffirming the platform of General Butler at Chicago and demanding a law making employers liable for accidents caused by neglect to supply appliances for safety from machinery and from fire; also a resolution demanding the enforcement of the national eight-hour law and the state ten hour law, and the frequent payment of employes by corporations. A resolution demanding the repeal of the tax qualification of a voter, and the repeal of all unjust and unnecessary restrictions upon the laws of registration, and the enactment of a compulsory secret ballot law. The convention having finished its work, Butler delivered an address.

POLITICAL POINTS

LOGAN'S MOVEMENTS

WHEELING, Sept. 24.—Logan, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, and Hon. W. D. Kelley arrived in this city at 11.15 to-night over the Baltimore and Ohio road, in the private car Youngstown. The party left Akron at 7 o'clock this morning, and General Logan made seventeen speeches en route. At Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Utica and Barnesville, especially enthusiastic ovations were tendered, though at many places heavy rain was falling. At Bellaire the republican committee invaded the car at 8.15, and carried General Logan bodily to a meeting of 10,000 people, where Alex. Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish land league, was announced to speak, but he failed to appear. Here a rousing reception was tendered him, and he made a brief speech. General Logan will be the guest of John Frew of the Intelligencer, candidate for elector at large. To-morrow afternoon Logan and Powell Clayton speak at the state fair grounds, and in the evening Hon. W. D. Kelley speaks at the opera house. A grand demonstration will also be made in the evening by marching clubs. Logan leaves Wheeling Friday morning for Cleveland, where he joins Blaine that evening. He is badly worn out by constant speaking.

SOLID FOR BLAINE

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Times' account of the young republican club meeting last night says: "Before the meeting was called to order a member of the club proposed three cheers for Blaine and the crowd rose as one man and shouted for Blaine. Then Logan was given three cheers and Blaine's name was greeted with applause every time it was heard in the hall."

The Tribune's editorial referring to the meeting last night says: "The Brooklyn Young Republican club has vindicated its honor. Its reputation had been compromised by the dilatory and equivocal action of the governing committees. The club has now taken its affairs into its own hands, and given the republican candidates a hearty and unequivocal indorsement. Twenty-six hundred of the most intelligent men in Brooklyn—the very flower of its citizens and [illegible]—have voted to sustain Blaine, after being placed in full possession of all the [illegible] charges made against him three weeks ago."

THE BROOKLYN CLUB ALL RIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—S. I. Woodbridge, in presenting the resolutions of the Brooklyn Young Republicans' Club to Mr Blaine, this morning stated that the action of the club in endorsing him with practical unanimity would add 15,000 votes to the republican cause. Mr Blaine replied: "I thank you, gentlemen, for the message you bring, and I thank you for bringing it, the more especially as I know you have subjected yourselves to much personal inconvenience in coming to meet me at so early an hour and so far from your homes. I appreciate very fully the significance of your action. I know its value, I know the strength of the young men in political work. It has been well said that each one counts two, and I therefore feel sure the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club brings to me no ordinary degree of strength, confidence and enthusiasm."

COLORADO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

DENVER, Sept. 24.—The democratic state convention met at 11 o'clock this morning. Gen. R. F. Montgomery was temporary chairman, Charles F. Wilson temporary secretary. The usual committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until 4 this afternoon.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and received reports of the committees on credentials and order of business. It nominated Alva Adams, of Pueblo, for governor, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Governor Grant declined the unanimous vote of the convention. The proceedings thus far are entirely harmonious.

A STRAW

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The Tribune says: "A few of the most enthusiastic supporters of Cleveland among the stock exchange members started to organize a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign club yesterday. The list of the signers to the call had reached 140 members, and republican members then proposed a Blaine and Logan club, and in less than half an hour 220 members had sent in their names to the self-appointed committee. It is proposed formally to organize in a day or two."

TEXAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 24.—The straightout republican convention reassembled this morning, nominated a full state ticket and adjourned.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

ENGLAND

A CANADIAN FAILURE

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 24.—The failure of Thomas Fawcett, private banker, has had a depressing effect in western Ontario. A great portion of the banking business of that section has been in the hands of private banks, and that of Fawcett was one of the largest. Besides an office in London he was interested in branch establishments in Watford, Arkona, Alvinston, Millbrook, Thornbury, Dresden, Mitchell, Thamesville and other places. Fawcett said his liabilities, at a rough guess, cannot be far short of $800,000 or $900,000. That estimate includes liabilities of agencies in which he is interested. He felt satisfied that the assets were far in advance of the amounts named. The failure he thought principally due to dullness of cattle trade, in which his different agencies were very largely interested.

A RICH SENSATION

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning News* says a well known correspondent of a well known American newspaper has eloped with the young wife of an English nobleman. Detectives tracked them to Brussels, but the scent was lost in that city, and they are believed to have taken passage to the colonies. The lady is stated to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, and the elopement is considered very incomprehensible by her relatives and friends. The journalist is old enough to be the father of the lady. The names are not made public.

A BAD MAN

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Ebensburg, proprietor of the hotel Splendide, Paris, was arrested at Lisbon, about to depart on the steamer Oregon for La Plata, on a charge of fraud. He will be enabled to proceed, in consequence of a flaw in the warrant of arrest. It is believed, however, that he will yet be brought to justice at Paris, as the offense is comprised in the laws of extradition with Brazil. His defalcations amount to $120,000. He had deserted his wife and family and it is ascertained that he kept three mistresses and fled with a fourth.

FIRE IN A SYRIAN TOWN

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A disastrous conflagration occurred at Zeitoun, Syria. Bazaar. Five hundred houses were consumed. The fire has occasioned suffering among residents of the town.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Breadstuffs are steady. Wheat—Winter, 6s 9d@7s; spring, 6s 6d@[illegible]; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; Club, 7s@7s 2d.

FRANCE.

FRENCH POLITICS

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Telegraphe* asserts that a difference of views between Prime Minister Ferry and Gen. Campenon, minister of war, is expected to lead to the resignation of the latter. Gen. Campenon urges immediate convocation of the chambers. It is said that in case Campenon resigns M. Ferry will offer the ministry of war to Gen. Lewal, at present commander of the 17th corps, with headquarters at Toulouse.

RELATIONS VERY STRAINED

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Figaro publishes an article over the signature of [illegible], a well known Orleanist, in which the writer asserts that the relations between England and France are so strained that a rupture is feared. He expresses the hope, however, that a crisis may be avoided.

THE WAR IN CHINA

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

PARIS, Sept. 24.—It is reported a suspension of French operations in China is due to the manner in which Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, refused the request of General Briere de l'Isle in Tonquin and Admiral Courbet in China to recommence warlike operations, with a view of hastening the crisis. General Briere de l'Isle is sanguine of success, even without reinforcements.

GERMANY

GERMAN ARMY REVIEW

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The autumn manœuvres of the German army at Dusseldorf concluded to-day with a review of the Rhineland corps. The emperor attended the review in a carriage, but at the close he mounted on horseback to bid adieu to the foreign officers who were present. The emperor bestowed crosses upon the visiting officers and to the French General Henrion he presented a red eagle.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Gloomy Reports by an Expert Sent to Make an Examination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A Montreal dispatch says: The *Gazette* of this city sent an expert to critically examine and report on the Panama canal. If his statements can be relied on the canal is in a very bad way. He says that during the past six months but little substantial progress has been made, notwithstanding the company has been claiming to have nearly 15,000 men at work, but near the close of August there were only 7000 men and owing to the sickly season 440 were in the hospital, apart from nearly 100 under treatment at home. The laborers now employed are nearly all Jamaicans and a lack of spirit and energy is everywhere observable.

Heavy rains interfere greatly with the work and the earthworks are swept away by tropical downpours. It may be safely said that from May to the middle of December fully half the time originally calculated on by De Lesseps is lost owing to rains and floods. Chaos, confusion and bad management are observable in all departments.

The writer is informed, on excellent authority, that $80,000,000 in gold have been spent up to this time, or two-thirds of the whole capital at De Lesseps' published estimate, and only one-thirteenth of the actual work is accomplished. The company cannot long hold up with these figures. A day of reckoning is coming, when the directors will have to face the unfortunate shareholders and the awakening that awaits the latter will be painful and lasting. To meet the present emergency it is announced that De Lesseps will be here in January. This will lead up to a new loan of a fabulous sum, some say $60,000,000 in gold. A single flood like that of 1879, and these are regular callers about every five years, will fill the valley of the Chagres and undo the greater part of the work done.

"Tub, will you hold my horse for me for about ten minutes?" "Not exactly. I kin git ten minutes most any time, but I'll hold him fer yer for about ten cents."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Dispatches from Various Eastern Points.

A FIEND'S SHOCKING CONFESSION

Important Railway Agreement Reached at Chicago—Report on Pacific Railroads—The Record of a Day

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—A Long Branch special says of the wedding of Minnie Garrison, eldest daughter of the late William R. Garrison to Gaston Chandon De Brialles, son of Count Paul De Brialles of Epernay, France, yesterday, at her mother's summer residence at Elberon, New Jersey. The house was beautifully decorated. A magnificent arch of roses was in the main hall, from which hung a large bell of tuberoses under which the bride and groom stood while the ceremony was performed. Miss M. E. Garrison, sister of the bride was bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. The bridegroom's best man was Hon. Charles Ramsay, brother of the earl of Dalhousie. The company was not large but the presents were numerous and some of them magnificent. A diamond necklace was given by the bride's mother, composed of large diamonds, that is said to be the most elegant and costly ever seen in this country. A diamond bracelet was presented by the groom and beautiful presents of rings, chains, etc. from the groom's family. The bride wore a dress made by [illegible] of London, the front of which was satin, embroidered with pearls. The back was made of old family lace.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS AT NEW ORLEANS

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—At a meeting here to-day of division superintendents called by George B. Johnson, superintendent of the department of agriculture of the world's exposition at New Orleans it was decided to open and close the several divisions of this department which do not extend through the entire period of the exposition, as follows: Fat stock, December 10th to January 10th; horses, December 20th to January 20th; cattle, sheep and swine, January 20th to March 1st; dogs, January 10th to 17th. The divisions of farm products, agricultural implements and machinery, and of machinery for the reduction of agricultural products, will exhibit from the opening to the close of the exposition.

CONVENTION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The annual convention of insurance commissioners began here to-day. Eleven companies were represented. The day was chiefly occupied by the president's and other addresses. Oliver Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, presented a resolution, which was passed, that legislation is desirable against the continuance of life insurance policies when by age or other infirmity the insurable interest shall have ceased, and recommending that the company have a right to take up such policies on equitable cash payments. Peter Gutman of the Niagara fire company, advocated the passage of a law to prevent the insured from collecting the full amount of insurance in case of loss.

THE TREASURY VACANCY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The term of C. E. Coon acting secretary of the treasury under special designation by the president, expired at the close of business to-day, and all business which by law must be transacted by the secretary, will therefore have to be held in abeyance until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

The *Star* says the latest rumor in regard to the treasury vacancy is that the postmaster general will probably be appointed for a few days, until the president can communicate with the gentleman whom he wishes to accept the place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The *Republican* to-morrow morning will say that Gresham has resigned from the postoffice department and will be made secretary of the treasury. First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton will act as postmaster general until Gresham's successor is appointed.

TROUBLE THREATENED AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There is a prospect of serious trouble in this city between resident laborers and a gang of Italian and Hungarian laborers, brought from New York by Thomas McCann of that city who is a contractor for $350,000 or $400,000 worth of sewer construction in this district. Laborers here, principally colored men, have been receiving $1.50 per day and it is said by them that the imported laborers are only to be paid 75 and 90 cents per day. A gang of 200 foreigners are encamped just outside the city limits, and employed on a boundary sewer. Washington laborers are very indignant over the importation of foreign labor and are making threats.

FRIENDS OF THE INDIANS IN COUNCIL

LAKE MAHONK, Sept. 24.—A conference of prominent philanthropists interested in the Indian question opened this morning and will continue three days. General Clinton B. Fisk of New York presided. Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia was secretary. The conference will consider the question of citizenship of the Indians and problems including the capacity of the Indians, progress of education and the plan of granting lands in severalty. The speakers were Captain Pratt of Carlisle barracks and General [illegible], superintendent of [illegible] in Washington territory.

THE CORN CORNER

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—It is generally reported here that parties interested in the corn corner in Chicago, in the last forty-eight hours shipped from this port 1,000,000 bushels of corn to Chicago over the Nickel Plate and Michigan Central railroads. The corn shipped was inspected as No. 2 here. Dealers here are supposed to be interested in September delivery and made this shipment to cover purchases made for delivery this month.

CHINA WANTS REPRESENTATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Chinese government has applied through Mr. Young, our minister at Pekin, for 3000 square feet for its display at the approaching New Orleans exhibition. Mr. Burke, director general, has been written to upon the subject by the department of state.

JOHN W. GARRETT DYING.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Deer Park, Ind., at 11 o'clock this morning, states that John W. Garrett is sinking rapidly, and death is expected any moment. He is passing away quietly, without suffering, surrounded by members of his family.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION

Disgusting Details of the Murder of an Innocent Young Girl

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The *Press* publishes Howard Sullivan's confession in full. He says he got frightened because a photographer came to take his likeness. He thought he was about to hang, and when the sheriff entered the cell he found his recently cheerful prisoner the picture of despair. Tears were rolling down the cheeks of the frightened wretch and he cried out "Sheriff, I have made up my mind to tell you all about Ella Watson. I can't keep it any longer." The sheriff explained that any confession he might make would be used against him in court, but he replied, "I don't care. I must tell all." He then said "I saw Ella Watson come into Yorktown with a basket of poultry on her arm as she went into Elwood's store to sell the poultry. I said to myself, 'Now here's a chance to go on an excursion to Atlantic City.' I knew she would carry the money home with her, and I decided to waylay her and take it from her; that was my only object. I watched Ella Watson go down the road toward her home and I ran through the woods and got two clubs. I got ahead of her and hid in the bushes. When she got about 100 yards away from me I ran along the edge of the woods until within a few feet of her."

THE MURDERER WEEPS.

Here Sullivan completely broke down, the tears filling his eyes. It was a minute before he could resume. "As I got near the girl the devil told me to kill her. She never heard me come up, and before she knew it I was at the back of her. I struck her twice on the head with a short club, and as she fell in the road the blood flowed, then I knew what I had done, and I felt like running away. I did start to leave her, but went back and searched her pockets for money; after I struck her with the club she never moved nor spoke a word; I was with her fifteen minutes, getting the money and dragging the body from the road to the woods."

He denied the charge of outrage and seemed reluctant to talk about it. The poor wretch said "I don't want to be hanged or sent to the penitentiary. I'd like to be sent to some reform school." The trial takes place October [illegible].

FIENDISH MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A story comes from Ottawa, Ks., that Monday last Carrie and Bessie, aged 12 and 14 years, daughters of James Waterman, farmer, tied a rope around the neck of their half brother, 6 years old, dragged him about and beat him with sticks until dead. The head of the child was nearly severed from the cutting of the rope. The girls stated at the coroner's inquest that they hated the child and wanted him dead. They were held for murder.

RAILROAD NOTES

THE GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The railway problem in the west has finally been solved. At an adjourned session of the general managers of all western and southwestern railroads, held here this afternoon, the initial proposition to form four pools on Colorado and Utah business, taking the Missouri river as a dividing line and making two pools east and two west of that stream, was finally unanimously agreed upon. The action of the conference provides that rates shall be maintained until October 6, when, provided the agreement is signed by the presidents of the roads, the pools will enter into effect and remain in force until the close of the present year. There appears no question but that the pools will receive the sanction of the presidents, and the new combination is already looked upon as a fixed fact. The general freight agents of the several lines will meet to-day to agree upon a tariff, and the delicate duty of arranging percentages has been referred to Joseph F. McKea. As in the case of the newly formed Nebraska pool, commissioners for the new pools will be named hereafter.

The result achieved to-day is naturally looked upon as a complete abandonment of the tripartite agreement, as the advantages given under that compact to several of the roads are entirely waived. It divests that combination of the power of making western rates beyond the Missouri river, and the new compact provides for the pooling of all Pacific business. It is not expected that the formation of new pools will result in any advance in the published tariff rates, but will simply insure their maintenance and cause the restoration of tariff rates between here and southwestern points.

REPORT ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Pickerell, of the railroad bureau, interior department, has just returned from a regular tour of inspection and examination of accounts of the Pacific railroads. He was accompanied by a civil engineer and he has brought back an immense amount of data from which will be prepared the annual report of the commissioner of railroads. No figures could be obtained from Pickerell, but in general conversation about the condition of the roads he admitted that they were not now earning as much as they did last year. This he ascribed to competition and consequent reduction of rates, but the condition of the roads is fairly healthy, and the business done is legitimate and increasing. Although the Central and Union Pacific have both passed dividends, Pickerell considers them fairly paying properties. There are, however, in his opinion, too many railroads in the west for the population, and until the country grows more they cannot pay very big interest on money invested. Concerning the U. P. Pickerell says the main line is earning over $1200 per mile. The consolidated system of 1830 miles is paying more than operating expenses and dividends. Branch lines aggregating 2000 miles are a drag, many of them not paying expenses. Should the branch lines not pick up or should they continue to absorb the earnings of the main line the Union Pacific can at any time as a matter of policy drop them as it owns their stocks and bonds and can dispose of them by sale. It may be considered wiser on the other hand to keep them in order to ward off opposition. The Union Pacific proper is good property. The lines from Omaha to Ogden, Kansas City to Denver and Denver to the Pacific are doing well.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Governments firm. Railways quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher, on reports that the trunk line troubles were in a fair way to be settled. Prices rose ¼ to 1½. After midday a weaker tone prevailed except for Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific. As compared with last night's closing prices are ¼ to 1⅛ higher, except for Canada Southern, Central Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred and Pacific Mail, which are ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. lower. Michigan Central is 4 per cent. lower.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money was easy at 1@1½. Prime paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at $4.83; sterling exchange demand, $4.84¼.

Wool was quiet and firm.

Bonds—4s, 100[illegible]; 4½s, 11[illegible]; [illegible]; Pacific 6s, [illegible].

Stocks—American Ex. [illegible]; Canadian Pacific 4[illegible]; Canada Southern [illegible]; Central Pacific [illegible]; Burlington 11[illegible]; Lackawanna 105[illegible]; Denver & Rio Grande [illegible]; Erie 1[illegible]; Hannibal & St. Joe [illegible]; Kansas & Texas 17; Lake Shore [illegible]; Louisville & Nashville [illegible]; Michigan Central 60; Northern Pacific 17¾, preferred do 41[illegible]; Northwestern 87[illegible]; New York Central 96½; Oregon Navigation 61[illegible]; Transcontinental 11[illegible]; Improvement 11[illegible]; Pacific Mail 50½; Panama 98; Rock Island 11[illegible]; St. Paul 77[illegible]; Texas Pacific [illegible]; Union Pacific 41[illegible]; United States [illegible]; Wells Fargo 103; Western Union 62[illegible].

Petroleum was firm at 74.

FROM THE POST

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The *Post* this evening says "The decline in stocks has not yet become large, but it is the inevitable result of the attempt made in July to anticipate the effect of bountiful crops, which the season then promised. A million bushels of grain, or any other quantity stacked in the fields or locked up in the farmers' bins is of no more avail to present business than if it did not exist. The light earnings of railroads in the northwest prove that the farmers are holding back their wheat with unusual tenacity. They are, in effect, speculating in their own grain, to the detriment of fall trade. Prices of wheat have stiffened somewhat, under this influence, but no advance has been secured sufficient to insure an early movement. What is needed to raise the price is not merely a decrease in the visible supply in this country, but a decrease in Europe as well. All advices from abroad point to at least an average crop, and this is true of India as well as of England and the continent. Returns from India give a total crop of [illegible] centals one-fifth of which is available for export, but at present prices it cannot be exported without loss."

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Wheat closed nominally unchanged: 75[illegible]c cash, 76[illegible]c October, 78[illegible]c November, 79[illegible]c December. Corn closed lower: 78c cash or September, 56[illegible]c October, 46½c November, [illegible]c the year. Oats easier: [illegible]c September or October, 25[illegible]c November. Whisky, $1 13.

ACCIDENTS

FRENCH TRANSPORT WRECKED

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamer Lord of the Isles, from Yokohama, arrived August 23d off Cape Guardafui. She took off the crew of the French transport Aveyron, 106 all told, and landed them at Aden. The Aveyron was wrecked five miles south of Guardafui.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEWS NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Sept. 24.—A new theater company, with $50,000 capital registered to-day. It is well advertised for.

Two steamers from the north bring 8000 cases of salmon.

The miners in the gold diggings recently discovered on the Skeena river say the Indians are in a state of revolt, and issue an advertisement calling on all whites who may contemplate visiting the diggings to come armed.

Dunford, the defaulting banker, has gone to the mainland. Detectives are in town, and will try to take him back, under the extradition treaty.

Logan is accused of running on his war record. But that isn't half as hard work as running away from one's war record, is it, Mr. Hendricks?—*Philadelphia Press.*

PACIFIC COAST.

Singular Will of a Former Resident of this City.

USUAL BUDGET OF NEWS ITEMS

Large Shipments of Provisions Made to China—Tribute from a California Newspapers to an Unfortunate Oregonian

WILL OF JOHN A. McLELLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The will of John A. McLelland, formerly of Portland, was admitted to probate to-day, and is a singularly pathetic document. His estate is valued at $1577, with a life insurance policy, the value of which is unknown. Deceased left an olographic will, by which he bequeathed his estate to his nephews and nieces, assigning to each his keepsakes and trinkets. The will is addressed to John McLelland Polk, his nephew, and is in the form of a letter. After making the bequests, he says "My greatest desire is to have you all become Christians. Attach yourselves to some church and prepare to meet your mother, and I trust, myself, in heaven. Do as good a part by Ouchie as you think best. Oh, how my heart goes out to him! I need not tell you all how I have loved you. I presume you know it. Lackie, take good care of your sisters. When I die I wish to be buried by your grandma. Watch after the lot the best you can. You will have your hands full when I am gone." The executor, John McLelland Polk, created in this novel way, is 22 years old and resides in Oakland. The other heirs are Eben C. Polk, or Ouchie, aged 21; Lee Orr Polk, aged 19; and Annie V. Polk, aged 1[illegible]. The two last named reside in Oregon.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The habeas corpus case of John Kienappel, who was arrested in this city on a warrant charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses at Olympia, Washington territory, was before Judge Hoffman to-day. The grounds of the petition for his release are that the warrant of extradition issued by Governor Stoneman did not disclose what offense had been committed. The warrant recited simply that "a complaint had been issued charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses." Judge Hoffman, in sustaining the writ, held that the warrant was invalid on its face, on the ground that it did not show that an affidavit had been made before a magistrate or judge charging him with the crime. The prisoner was discharged, but immediately rearrested, on a complaint sworn out in Judge Webb's court.

CHOLLAR MINE ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—A meeting of shareholders of the Chollar mine was held this afternoon. R. E. Wilson presided. A. W. Rose, Jr., presented a resolution which resolved that all the directors and officers go out of their positions. For the resolution 61,040 shares were declared to have been voted and none in opposition. A new board of directors was then elected on a vote of 69,010 shares, without opposition. The newly-elected board are A. Hayward, R. E. Wilson, A. W. Rose, Jr., W. E. Sels and C. T. Bridge. This gives control of the company's affairs to the Hayward and Hobart party, as against the Sharon party. Judge Wilson says that as he did not have time to prepare his decision he would, without prejudice, allow the meeting and election to go on, and he would afterward hear the Sharon party in reference to the issuing of certificates.

MUST REDEEM THE MORTGAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—It appears that Miss Gertie Dietz, who figured so prominently in the Sharon divorce case mortgaged her house and lot for $500 to furnish the Fabbri Opera company with the sum necessary to insure the appearance of Mme. Pappenheim. Through bad management the company made a fiasco. Miss Dietz will now be called on to redeem the mortgage which as she says she did not suppose she would ever have to do.

PROVISIONS FOR CHINA.

In anticipation of a prolonged war with France large shipments of provisions are being made to China. The Pacific mail steamer during the past month carried away 2700 tons of flour alone. The San Pablo, which sails to-morrow, has all her space engaged. She carries 1000 tons of flour besides other provisions, all consigned to Chinese firms.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

In the case of the increase of the capital stock of the Spring Valley Water Company from $8,000,000 to $16,000,000 and the issue of 2[illegible] shares of the new stock, the supreme court to-day affirmed judgment of the lower court, and pronounces the action valid under the constitution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Barkentine Portland, Donnells, ten days from Columbia river, lumber to Simpson Bros. & Co. Cleared—Steamer Ancon, Hall, Astoria, etc., Goodall Perkins & Co. Sailed—Ship Astoria, Anderson, Nanaimo; brig T. W. Lucas, Kroger, Burrard Inlet.

STAGE ROBBED

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Sept. 24.—The stage running between Santa Maria and Guadalupe was stopped by two men night before last, and the box of Wells, Fargo & Co. containing over $1800, was taken. The robbers took the box away for concealment. Meantime a passenger on the stage returned to Santa Maria and gave the alarm. It appears that the robbers stole two horses for the purpose and after concealing the box returned to Santa Maria and left the horses out of town. Two men who had been missed for a time and on whom suspicion rested arrived at their old haunt and were arrested. Their names are Rutherford and Thompson. Search was made all day yesterday for the box, and it was found last evening in a hay stack. Evidence to convict the arrested parties is said to be sufficient. The treasure box was found uninjured.

HON. J. W. NESMITH

A Tribute from a California Newspaper to a Distinguished and Unfortunate Man

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The *Chronicle* will print the following to-morrow: "A dispatch from Oregon says that Hon. J. W. Nesmith, formerly a senator and always a prominent politician, has become insane. Nesmith is one of the few Oregonians who have achieved national fame. He entered the senate at the beginning of the rebellion, as a democrat, and at once took high rank as a leader of the war element in his party. As chairman of the senate military committee he acted an important part in promoting the military activities of the war. His vigorous policy was a little too radical for lukewarm parties of the Oregon democracy and at the end of his senatorial term he practically retired from politics, only appearing since for a single term in the house of representatives. Mr. Nesmith has always been at the head of the liberal and best element of his party in Oregon, preferring the leadership of an honorable minority to a conspicuous success through a sacrifice of dignity and principle. He is celebrated the nation over as a wit, and many of his sayings live in congressional traditions, as examples of fine humor, combined with political sagacity. It is thought that his malady is incurable, and that he cannot long survive the wreck of his great mind.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

HIGH LICENSE ORDINANCE VALID

OLYMPIA, W. T., Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The supreme court to-day decided that the city high license ordinance is valid, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The liquor license is now $[illegible].

CHINESE MURDER CASE

SEATTLE, Sept. 24.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of Pon Gee, the supposed Chinese murderer was begun to-day. The crime was committed about seven years ago. The chief of police went to Portland last week, where he captured Pon Gee.

FAILURES

SUSPENSION OF A NEW YORK FIRM

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Messrs. Burdett & Pond, carrying on an extensive business in the South American and English trade, have been forced to suspend, with $[illegible] liabilities.

LIABILITIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The liabilities of Burdette & Pond are estimated at $25,000.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its many years of test, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clean, of dandruff, prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all dealers in medicines.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

PET CIGARETTES ARE THE BEST.

Cigarette smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes will find the

PET CIGARETTES

Superior to all others. They are made from the highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

[illegible] packets of 10 [illegible]
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
Florida Water
The Universal Perfume.
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET AND THE BATH.

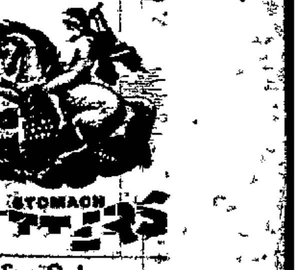
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
ROSE-COLD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
EASY TO USE.
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

HAY FEVER

Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. CREAM BALM is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cents by mail.
Sample sent by mail, 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an alterative, a general restorative and a specific for fever and ague, for biliousness, [illegible] rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the testimony of more than twenty years' experience, and with no more [illegible] than the [illegible] struggling through the defiles.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.



Oak Wood for Sale.

SEVERAL CAR LOADS OF DRY OAK WOOD IN lots to suit. Apply to F. M. LEAVENS, Morrison street wharf

The Oregonian.
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1884.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

With a poker-player a "call" and a "raise" are two different things, with a fashionable clergyman they are usually identical.—*Philadelphia Record*

Frederick Billings has given $100,000 to the University of Vermont, and the school is now on such a sound financial basis that its baseball club will doubtless soon take a prominent place among similar educational institutions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Five hundred rats undertook to devour a tramp sleeping in an old warehouse in Norfolk, but they didn't know their man. He killed over 200 with a club, and melted the hearts of the others by telling how the Chicago fire reduced him to poverty.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Lost your grip?" a Philadelphia drummer asked his colleague, who was looking very dismal on the train. "No," replied the man from Market street, looking sadly at the pretty girl three seats in front, whose side he had just left, "I have got the sack."—*Burlington Hawkeye*

New York millionaire—"Are the girls locked up for the night, wife?" "Yes." "Coachman chained?" "Yes." "Has the patent burglar-catcher in the front yard been oiled so that it works well?" "Yes." "Well, we might as well chloroform the gardener to go to sleep."

The New Orleans *Picayune* has got a reporter as is a reporter. He wrote up the Pine Electric Telephone the other day. In the course of his screed he said "An inaudible whisper breathed in the diaphram can be distinctly heard at the other end of the line."—*Washington Critic.*

First young lady—"Why, Jennie, you dear little sweet! I've not met you in a year. Where have you been?" "To Chicago, Laura." "And did you like it out there?" "You married, didn't you?" "Oh, yes." "Did you do well?" "Pretty well, though not so well as I expected. The court only allowed me $150 a month alimony." "What a shame."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*

Ever since congress created the new bureau of animal industry, with a well paid commissioner there has been a wonderful increase of alarming cattle diseases all over the country. The new commissioner and his staff are evidently bound to "magnify their office." Every sick cow, steer or horse they can find or hear of has a terrible disease that ought to send a thrill of terror into the live-stock interest of the country. The next thing they will do will be to ask congress for a huge appropriation to pay them for their industrious efforts to humbug the public.—*Chicago Journal*

It is said that Mr Blaine appreciates a good joke even when it is made at his own expense. Here is a good one. A federal officeholder in New York was eulogizing candidate Blaine. "Why," he exclaimed, "you don't know him. Gentlemen, I know that man, and every time I see him I discover something brand new in him to hoot over. He's like the earth, gentlemen—like the planet we inhabit. Every time he turns about he shows a bright side." "He is something like the earth," assented Mr James Collier, who was by. "But he'll be more like it next November. Then he'll be flattened at the poles." The crowd then broke up and the federal officeholder quietly stole away.

PRESS PITH

"O don't propose to me here" exclaimed a young lady whose lover was about to pour out his avowal as they were riding by a cornfield. "The very corn has ears."—*Burlington Free Press*

"I haven't had a bite for two days," pleaded a tramp. "Is it possible?" answered the woman with sympathy. "I'll see what I can do for you in the way of a bite. Here, Tige—Tige." The tramp broke a $2 gate getting away.—*N. Y. Sun*

"And what part do you sing in the opera, Miss Pearly?" "I'm one of the sopranos." "I'm sorry to hear that." "How so?" "Why, I can't help thinking that if your voice was as low as your dress, you'd make a wonderful contralto."—*Chicago News*

Maud—"Isn't that a queer title for a book, mother, 'Not Like Other Girls'? I wonder what she can be like if she is not like other girls." Mother—"I don't know, unless she goes into the kitchen and helps her mother instead of staying in the parlor to read novels."—*Life.*

A young widow in erecting a monument to the "dear departed," cleverly availed herself of the opportunity to inscribe upon the tomb: "Sacred to the memory of Mathusin Bouchet who departed this life, aged 68 years, regretting the necessity of parting from the most charming and best of women."

Bank cashiers sometimes go ter heaven er der penitentiary, but I nebber heard o' one goin' to de po' house. I don't know wheder Sam other 'plied for a patent on de bass drum, but I has an idee who 'vented it. Good wedder for church-goin' 'pends mo' on de milliner dan it does on de moon.—*Texas Siftings*

"My dear," said a wife who had been married three years, as she beamed across the table upon her lord and master, "tell, what it was that first attracted you to me? What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above all other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said, "I give it up."

Torchlight processions will soon be in order, and it will be the easiest thing imaginable when a patriot goes home late at night and his wife wonders "For mercy sakes Charles what makes you smell so?" for the patriot to explain: "S'kerosene dar(hic)ling, torchlight p'cession, y'know, been breathing in it (hic) all th' evening."—*Boston Times*

A last will and testament lay in a lawyer's desk near a duly executed deed, and was talking to the latter. "I played a joke on old Quill this morning," it was saying. "He came to this drawer looking for you, but he hadn't his glasses on, so I crept out and he took me out. And, do you believe it, he carried me over to the court house before he discovered——" "What?" "That he had taken the will for the deed."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Unprofitable City Property

For many years the fine stores at 825 Broadway, fifty feet front, have been vacant. The owner is C B Brewster, a somewhat eccentric gentleman, who has some peculiar notions about renting his property. Many tenants have offered from time to time, but it is said the rent demanded was high, and that the owner determined that if tenants could not pay his price he would keep his place empty. This, as a man of large means, he could afford to do. One tenant was willing to pay $21,500 rent for the house-furnishing business, but the landlord refused to accept it, saying that he did not believe that business would pay at so high a rent. Other offers were refused for apparently trivial causes. For instance one man was refused when his offer has been accepted, and as the papers were about to be signed Mr. Brewster observed that his prospective tenant had a cigar stump in his hand, and, forming some sudden prejudice, tore up the lease. Lately the property has been placed in the hands of W C Brewster, nephew of the owner, and the indications are that it will soon be rented.

There was a similar case of two vacant buildings at 691 and 693 Broadway, which were idle seven years. Signs, 'To let, Inquire within' were constantly displayed, and yet anyone who applied could find nobody in charge and could get no information as to the owner. Notes shoved under the door met with no response, and yet either of the stores could be rented easily at $6000 a year.—*New York Sun.*

The Chinaman's "Four Most Precious Things."

In China the "four most precious things" are the paper plant, ink and saucer, and the brush.

The hornet, whose sharp sting is the terror of children, is the recognized prophet of paper makers. Its cellular nest, on trees and rocks, is built of material which resembles the most delicate tissue paper.

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chinese, acting upon the wasp's suggestion, made paper from fibrous matter reduced to pulp. Now, each province makes its own peculiar variety from the innermost bark of different trees. The young bamboo, which grows six or eight inches in a single night, is whitened, reduced to pulp in a mortar, and sized with alum. From this pulp sheets of paper are made in a mold by hand. The celebrated Chinese rice paper that so resembles woolen and silk fabrics and on which are painted quaint birds and flowers, is manufactured from compressed pith, which is first cut spirally, by a very keen knife into thin sheets, six inches wide and twice as long. Enormous quantities of paper are used by the Chinese for a great variety of purposes. Funeral papers or paper imitation of earthly things which they desire to bestow on departed friends, are burned over their graves. They use paper window frames, paper sliding doors and paper visiting cards a yard long. It is related that when a distinguished representative of the British Government once visited Pekin several servants brought in a huge roll, which spread out over the large floor, proved to be the visiting card of the Chinese emperor.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Serious Case.

"I suppose," he remarked as he returned from the barber shop with his hair cropped closely to his head, "you will call attention now to the size of my ears."

"Oh, no," she replied sweetly, "that would be altogether unnecessary, dear."—*Exchange.*

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Great Demonstration by the Blaine and Logan Clubs.

THE CITY ABLAZE LAST NIGHT

Speeches at the Pavilion—Eloquent Tribute to the Republican Party by Senator Dolph

More favorable weather than that which prevailed yesterday could not be desired for an outdoor evening demonstration. The air was warm enough for those who marched and rode to be comfortable without wraps, was pleasant for spectators, there was no wind, the sky was clear yet the night was dark enough to allow the long line of moving fire to show strongly in contrast. The excitement began upon the arrival of the east side train which consisted of fifteen coaches well filled, the largest passenger train ever brought into Portland over the Oregon and California road. Besides small parties who got aboard at other stations there were 148 from Roseburg, Oakland and Drain, 250 from Salem, about 100 from Gervais and Woodburn, and sixty from Albany. Most of them came over by the Stark street ferry, and the visitors together with the crowd which came down to the ship made the neighborhood of Front and Stark a very animated locality for some time. The Oregon City club came down by special train, arriving here about 7. A few minutes later the East Portland clubs arrived and were escorted from the ferry to their place in the procession by company A, second battalion. Then the Ladine came in from Vancouver with a lot of ardent republicans and the Blue Ribbon band of that city, which, by the way, is an excellent organization and led the march.

By half-past 7 every street in the vicinity of the postoffice was crowded with spectators, nearly half being ladies. There was less than the usual delay in starting columns, and by quarter-past 8 the procession had formed and was moving up Sixth street.

THE PROCESSION

Was made up as follows:

Platoon of police, clearing the way.
Rocket corps.
Vancouver Blue Ribbon band—16 pieces.
Drum corps—10 drums.
Third ward battalion, Blaine and Logan regiment,
Major T A Stephens, commanding.
Company A, Captain, J F Lombard, first lieutenant, G H Sharp, second lieutenant, D C Southworth, third lieutenant, James Wray—56 men in plumed helmets and white caps.
Company B, Captain, W L Chapman, first lieutenant, L S Shipley, second lieutenant, Frank F White, third lieutenant, R H Cartwell—50 men—blue shirts, with white shields bearing names of Blaine and Logan, and natty caps with red and white plumes.
Company C—Captain, W H Walker, first lieutenant, Frank G Abell, second lieutenant, A E Borthwick, third lieutenant, H W Monnastes.

Fifty men in white shirts with monogram B & L on breast. Each man carried a large flambeau which, by an ingenious arrangement, at the wave of command the carriers made flash up several feet. It was also provided with a small pan for burning red fire, a supply of which each man carried in a small haversack.

Company D—Captain, Wm Frapkin, first lieutenant, P Grady, second lieutenant, Henry Chapman, third lieutenant, J T Duradda.
Band.
Fifty-six men in blue helmets and white capes.
City band—twenty pieces.
SECOND BATTALION—MAJOR B. B. TUTTLE COMMANDING.
Company A—Captain, W T Atwood, first lieutenant, M J Morst, second lieutenant, J H Strolle, third lieutenant, R F Chamberlin—55 men in red capes and silver caps.
Company B—Captain, E W Moore, first lieutenant, R E Davis, second lieutenant, J M Crabbe, third lieutenant, R E Parnes—60 men in white shirts and red caps.
Company C—Captain, P Shuldeman, first lieutenant, W J Eppinger, second lieutenant, J Atwater, third lieutenant, M Ribke—50 men in white capes and black caps.
Mounted officers.
Ashland Brass Band, 12 pieces.
Ashland Republican Club—W H Atkinson, Captain, A D Helm lieutenant.
Yankee Doodle Band of Roseburg, 15 pieces.
Roseburg delegation—Captain, E G Hursh, lieutenant F Ford.
Salem delegation—C B Moore, president.
Sellwood club.
Gervais and Woodburn club—L H Poujade president, M Mitchell secretary.
Cavalry, 96 horsemen.
Citizens in carriages and on foot.

THE MOTTOS AND BANNERS.

The Ashland club had a beautiful, rich banner of blue silk with white border bearing the name "Ashland republican club, Jackson county, Oregon." The East Portland club had two white silk banners, one bearing a portrait of Blaine, the other a portrait of Logan. A handsome transparency carried by the Roseburg club bore the inscription "Douglas county, 250 majority for Blaine and Logan." Some of the other transparencies in the procession bore inscriptions as follows: "Above and above board. Republicans need no still hunt." "We vote as we fought—for John A. Logan." "The people's choice, Blaine and Logan." "No Chinese horse collars in this party." "A vote for Blaine and Logan is a sure exterminator of Chinese." "Logan, the soldier and statesman." "Better twice married than not at all." "The colored vote solid for Blaine and Logan." "Free trade is the robber of homes." "Oregon is solid." "The farmers are all for Blaine." "Fighting Johnny Logan." "Free speech but no free trade." "Protection for American industries." "Protection of American citizens at home and abroad." "Blaine, Logan and victory."

IN FIRST STREET.

As the procession turned into First street at Harrison, the enthusiasm in the vast crowd which filled the sidewalks for nearly a mile on both sides of the street rose to boiling point, and all along the line the men were loudly cheered. From the New Market theater to the top of the hill at Harrison, the street was one blaze of light. At the head of the procession were two men on horseback, each holding a fountain sending forth millions of golden sparks, which meeting formed an arch, making a brilliant sight. The uniformed men every one bearing a torch, the flambeau club sending up its flashes, or burning red fire at every block, the stirring music, the illuminations by colored fires at several points, and the cavalry made up a scene not soon to be forgotten. The procession followed the route as published in yesterday's OREGONIAN, counter-marched in front of the court house and adjourned to the pavilion.

The Speechmaking at the Pavilion

That the enthusiasm manifested last evening was something far beyond that of ordinary political campaigns was evident from the large crowd that patiently waited over an hour to gain entrance to the pavilion and listen to the speechmaking. As soon as the procession had passed the corner of First and Stark streets, which was about nine o'clock, several hundred people moved at once toward the pavilion, and gathered about the Second and Third street entrances. The doors of the pavilion were kept closed until the procession arrived, over an hour later. There was some grumbling about the closed doors, but everybody waited, nevertheless, and listened attentively afterwards to the various speakers, who claimed their attention until midnight.

Hon Jos Simon was president of the meeting, and besides himself there were present upon the platform Hons J N Dolph, M C George, Geo H. Williams, Binger Hermann, Rufus Mallory, ex-Senator Corbett and John F Caples. Mr Simon, without preface introduced Senator Dolph, who spoke as follows:

SENATOR DOLPH'S SPEECH

Mr Chairman and Fellow Citizens—Allow me to congratulate you upon the success of your demonstration to-night. After such an exhibition of enthusiasm it appears to me that speech making is almost an idle ceremony. The political parties of the country have met in convention, adopted platforms and nominated candidates, and now appeal to you for your suffrages. Great interests depend upon the result of the present contest. The issues between parties, in my judgment, not only involve questions affecting the material interests of the country but great moral questions.

It has been alleged that there are no important questions now at issue between the two great parties of the country but such is not the case. Comparing the platforms of the parties with reference to what they contain and what they do not contain, it will be found that there are important matters at issue between them, among which are the tariff question, the question of civil service reform, the Mormon question, the question of the regulation of interstate commerce, and the question of protection to republicans in the south in the exercise of the rights of citizenship. (Applause.)

I can hardly be expected to enter upon the discussion of these questions in the limited time allotted to me to-night. The republican convention has presented for your suffrages as a candidate for the presidency, no dark horse without a political record, but a candidate who is educated, refined, bold and sagacious, who has great ability and large experience in public affairs, who is pledged to support those principles which saved the country and made it prosperous in the past, and to carry out the reforms for the future recommended by the republican party in its platform of principles. (Applause.)

It has given you as a candidate for vice president a man whose success as a statesman and soldier is unrivaled (applause), whose integrity is unquestioned, whose ability is admitted, and whose renown is undimmed by mistake or failure. (Applause.)

The democratic party presents a candidate for the presidency who, as a lawyer, never argued a case in the court of appeals in his own state—who never served a day in a legislative body, and never performed any important service for his party or the country, and whose private character will not stand the light of investigation.

As to the character of the parties, I may be pardoned for quoting from George William Curtis, who now heads the mugwump movement against Blaine. In his speech at the national republican convention he described the democratic party as follows: "But we are confronted with the democratic party very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty. A party without a single definite principle, a party without any definite national policy which it dares to present to the country—a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."

And the republican party as follows:

"I do not need to repeat to you the splendid story of the republican party—a story that we never tire to tell—that no children are ever tired of hearing—a story which is written upon the minds of all American citizens because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, and for mankind than those of any party in any other nation, and at any period of time. But what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the republican party has always been the party of the best instincts and the highest desires of the American people. This is its special glory. It represents the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism and Christian devotion to liberty."

Mr Curtis would have you believe that suddenly the party of best instincts and of the highest desires of the American people has become a party of corruptionists, more suddenly than occurred the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. He has been converted from the eulogist of the republican party to the vilifier of the party and its nominees and is sneaking into the party which is seeking to sneak back into power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

I have never seen but one satisfactory explanation of this wonderful and sudden conversion, and that was that it was a case of emotional insanity. (Laughter.)

It is said that a lawsuit was recently tried somewhere in the east, in which the plaintiff, a woman, brought suit against a man for kissing her without her consent. After the case had been submitted to the jury, and the jury had retired to consider upon their verdict, they came into court and requested permission to ask the plaintiff some questions. This being allowed by the court, the foreman of the jury asked the plaintiff if she wore the Jersey she then had on when the defendant kissed her. She answered in the affirmative, whereupon he asked her if she wore the same bangs, and she answered that she did. The foreman of the jury then said "Then, your honor, we acquit the defendant on the ground of emotional insanity." (Laughter.) It is supposed that Mr Curtis from the same cause fell violently in love with the democratic hussy with her free trade jersey and Cleveland bangs. (Laughter.)

It is said that the nomination of Mr Blaine has put the republican party upon a defensive campaign, but nothing is charged against Mr Blaine's official character which was not charged against him eight years ago. Then as now a presidential election was coming on. Mr Blaine was a candidate for nomination for the presidency. The democrats had a majority in the house of representatives. They resolved themselves into an investigating committee to investigate the republican party. Nothing was spared from their inquiry, but as was said by Senator Frye recently, "the investigating rage had not penetrated in such a form at every turn, it struck a writhing, howling democrat, and it was not long before they were glad to whistle off the democratic dogs." They attacked Mr Blaine and through him his chances for the presidency. For this purpose a convicted felon. The investigating committee obtained access to his private correspondence. They suppressed evidence in his favor and delayed the investigation to postpone the report beyond the time when the republican convention was to be held.

Blaine secured the correspondence and anticipated the investigation and laid his case before the country. Some ten days before the time fixed for the convention, he came into the house and said he proposed to take into his confidence fifty millions of people, and he told his story without ornamentation and without oratory. In the estimation of the republican members of the house and of all fair-minded men everywhere he completely vindicated himself from the charges. The republican national convention which followed, notwithstanding the report which was circulated that by reason of a sunstroke his health was permanently impaired and if he lived his great intellect was dead, gave him a flattering vote. Senator Lot Morrill having been appointed to a position in the cabinet the Maine legislature set its seal of commendation upon Mr Blaine and gave its verdict of untrue upon the charges against him by electing him United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Morrill and as his own successor. The Chicago convention of 1880 assembled and again Mr Blaine received a vote which any American citizen might well be proud of, and at the convention were some of the men supporting him who are now opposing him. The eminent statesman and scholar, the lamented Garfield, was nominated upon a platform which strongly declared for reform. He was intimately acquainted with James G. Blaine. He had served with him many years in the house of representatives and knew all about the charges made against his official integrity, and one of the first official acts of his administration was to appoint Mr Blaine secretary of state, the confidential adviser of the president. So far as I ever heard, neither George William Curtis nor Mr Schurz ever claimed that Garfield was corrupt. He was either corrupt or he must have believed the charges against Blaine were untrue and that Blaine was a fit man for secretary of state.

This is not all! The cabinet appointments made by the president under the provisions of the constitution must be confirmed by the senate. That body was nearly equally divided between the two great political parties. Blaine was a member of the senate, and every senator had not only the advantage of a personal acquaintance with him, but undoubtedly also was well informed as to all the charges which had been made against him. The custom of the senate is to refer all nominations to a committee for examination and report, unless the nominee be a member of the senate, in which case the nomination is usually confirmed without reference. The senate is not in the habit of confirming unfit nominees and Blaine's nomination formed no exception to the rule. He was confirmed unanimously and we have the verdict of the most important legislative body in the United States, that James G. Blaine is worthy to fill a position in the executive department of this government next to that of president. (Applause.)

The national convention of the republican party which assembled in June last at the city of Chicago was composed of over eight hundred delegates, representing every state and territory in the United States, and nearly every election precinct in the United States. It was composed of the representative men of the nation, senators, representatives, judges, generals, soldiers, editors, presidents of colleges, farmers and mechanics.

Mr Blaine had been before the American people in an official position for more than a quarter of a century. The charges made against him had been before the people for more than eight years. He had been caricatured by the periodicals and attacked by the press as never a man was attacked before. The great republican party abhors fraud and honors statesmanship and loyalty and genius, which demands fair play.

Sent up to the convention a majority of the delegates virtually instructed for James G. Blaine, and the republican party gave its verdict that the charges against him were untrue and that he was worthy of all the honor that the party could confer upon him. And in November next the people of the United States will add their verdict and will say to James G. Blaine, "Come up higher than thou hast been, faithful in many things we will make thee ruler over fifty-six millions of people; over the freest and greatest nation on earth." (Applause.) James G. Blaine fight a defensive campaign? No, no, no. He never fought behind battlements. His whole public life has been open to public gaze. He never was threatened by a foe that he went not forth to meet him. The republican party fight a defensive campaign? No. Wherever the white plume of their leader waves there will be found the republican ranks, and wherever Logan, the idol of the Grand Army, goes, there will go the boys in blue. (Applause.)

Our democratic friends are troubled because Mr. Blaine did not devote his letter of acceptance to the refuting of the stale charges against him. Mr. Blaine did well not to notice them. He did not fight behind entrenchments. He came down into the plain among his political enemies and gave battle, and with facts and logic he smote them hip and thigh with the ablest document of its kind, and one of the ablest which ever emanated from an American statesman. He scattered the sophistries of free trade and democratic professions of friendship for the laboring man as a whirlwind scatters the dry leaves of autumn. It has been well said charges are nothing without proof. Washington did not escape from calumny, and no president from his day to the present time, including Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, has escaped from vile detraction. The charges against Garfield were made and reiterated by the democratic press. The figures 329 were written on every stump and stone from Maine to Oregon, but when the American people had set their seal of disapproval upon the charges by the election of Mr. Garfield, and he had been struck down by the hand of an assassin, the very newspapers which had most viciously maligned him gave him the most exalted character for ability and virtue.

The democratic party by its platform submitted its case to the American people upon only the alleged necessity for a change in the administration of national affairs, but who can show a valid reason why the republican party should not still be entrusted with the control of the government? That it has made some mistakes within the now twenty-four years during which it has administered the national government is probable, but no man or party is free from mistakes. It has been first to rectify them. It was born in the hour of peril. It drew its first inspiration from the fires of liberty which God has lighted in every man's breast and which all the powers of ignorance can never wholly destroy. It was organized upon the principle that slavery should not go into the territories. It soon found itself the champion of the proposition that the United States is a nation, not a mere league of states, and that, as a nation, it possesses the power of self preservation. When it came into power it found the national treasury plundered, the nation bankrupt, and the national credit gone. It found our navy scattered to the four quarters of the globe. It found eleven of the states of the Union in open rebellion against the United States government. It found the democratic party denying the power of the nation to defend itself, and a democratic president affirming that there existed no constitutional power in the general government to coerce a state. It took control of this distracted, plundered and bankrupt government and led the country in its struggle for existence. It put down the Rebellion, struck the shackles from four millions of slaves and made them citizens. It threw the protecting aegis of law around every citizen of the republic and secured to them civil rights. It sought to secure the fruits of the war by amendments to the constitution. It opposes political distinctions among the citizens of the republic, whether white or black, rich or poor. It has driven no man from the polls by force or proscription, but it has steadfastly contended for a free ballot, fair count and an honest return. (Applause.) It has been the party of liberty and progress. It has provided homesteads for settlers out of the national domain. It has firmly adhered to the policy of paying the national debt honestly, and while providing for its payment it has made our credit equal to that of any country in the world. It has protected American industries—American capital and American labor. It has secured the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. It has favored internal improvement and the improvement of our rivers and harbors.

Whenever the republican party has fully performed its mission, whenever the great principles which called it into existence are so firmly established that there is no longer danger of their being overthrown, whenever from the great lakes to the Gulf every citizen of this nation, white and black, is secure in his civil and political rights, and may vote his sentiments and speak his sentiment without danger to his person or property and without fear of intimidation, and have his vote counted and duly returned, when the disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of the late war no longer require the bounty of the government or the protecting care of the republican party—then, and not till then, let it be time to think of a change in the administration of this government by letting the conspiracy of plunder and spoils steal into power. (Applause.)

But what can be said in support of the claim of the democratic party to take charge of the administration of the government? George William Curtis says it fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights. Under its administration the experiment of a government by the people had well nigh come to a disastrous end. [illegible] In like [illegible] condition the republican party found our free institutions and the republican form of government when, on the 4th of March, 1861, it manned the ship of state and nailed the flag of the union to the masthead. (Applause.) Treason stalked in the halls of congress and filled the executive departments of the government. The armies of the rebellion were within [illegible] the national authority, and from that day forward the democratic party, whenever an opportunity has offered, has left nothing undone to cripple the administration. It opposed the passage of laws to raise revenue to carry on the war. It opposed the draft. It opposed the emancipation. It opposed the constitutional amendments. It opposed the reconstruction measures. It opposed congressional legislation to protect colored citizens in the south in their civil rights. It opposed the honest payment of the national debt, and proposed its payment in the irredeemable promises of the government. It opposed resumption of specie payment and clamored for the further issue of irredeemable currency. In short, for the last twenty four years, it has had no policy but the policy of obstructing every measure proposed by the republican party, and it has been constantly giving way before the party of liberty, justice and progress and abandoning first one position and then another, from Fort Sumter to the last ditch, from the declaration that the war to suppress the rebellion was a failure to the latest declaration of the party that there should be a change, that it is the turn of the democracy now to control the government. Does such a record show that the democratic party, as now constructed, possesses the ability and patriotism which entitles it to supplant the republican party in the administration of the government?

Fellow citizens, I can no longer trespass upon the time of others who are to address you, whom you will be delighted to hear. During the campaign I hope to be able to discuss the political questions of the day in this city and elsewhere in the state. I have no doubt as to the result of the election—nothing but his death can prevent the election of James G. Blaine. Every indication points in that direction. The people have made up their minds that they will have Blaine for president. The procession is moving and anyone who refuses to fall into the line and march with the republican hosts to victory will be left to certain and overwhelming defeat. (Applause.)

OTHER SPEECHES

Judge Geo H. Williams was the next speaker. Although without preparation the speech was a finished effort, to which a brief report, like the following, cannot do justice. He said:

Every candid man must admit that if every republican in the United States votes for Blaine and Logan they will certainly be elected. Each one of our six presidents have been elected by these votes and I trust will also be. Is there any reason why the men who have fought for the republican party should go over to the democratic camp? The party is the same to-day as when it elevated Abraham Lincoln to the chief magistracy of the Nation. What it then said upon all national subjects it says to-day. Its party leaders to-day, many of them, are the very ones who have led it to victory during six successive campaigns in the past. James G. Blaine is no mushroom politician. He has occupied public positions for twenty-five years, including seats in the house and senate and the great office of secretary of state. He belongs to that class of men who have risen from humble circumstances to the highest positions in the gift of the people. Logan too, the warrior and statesman, is a leader, as he always has been. He was ever to be found at the head of his troops as he now is at the head of his party. While I see the silk-stockinged and kid-gloved gentlemen leaving the republican party on the one hand I see vast crowds of workingmen on the other coming to take their places. I thus, then, speed the parting and welcome the coming guest. In conclusion, let me say that I believe Oregon will give a greater majority for Blaine and Logan than for any president ever before elected. Maine by more than 20,000 majority has overwhelmed the enemies of Blaine, and now let Oregon respond by giving a rousing majority for Blaine and Logan next November.

Hon M C George, Hon Rufus Mallory, Hon Binger Hermann, ex-Senator Corbett and Hon John F Caples followed each other in brief speeches, all of which were enthusiastically received. Mr Caples closed the meeting in the rousing and republican style, the whole house rising to its feet and shouting out cheer after cheer for the party and its candidates.

It is a bold statement to say that any medicine is "never known to fail," but it is stated emphatically by the proprietors of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. This medicine is a specific for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, and has a reputation of thirty years standing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO,
NEAR SITKA, Sept. 21, 1884.

Captain James Carroll—*Dear Sir*: We, the undersigned, the recently-appointed civil officers for Alaska, and other passengers on board your ship, take pleasure in tendering to you our sincere thanks for the many favors you have extended to us during our voyage.

You have not only conducted us safely through the intricate channels of the Alaskan Islands, but you have also taken especial pains to point out to us whatever there was of interest to be seen.

For your kind attention and constant thoughtfulness we are unexpressibly obliged. Our recollections of Alaska and its magnificent scenery as seen from the ship, under your guidance, and the remembrance of your many acts of courtesy and kindness which have made our journey so enjoyable, will always remain inseparable. Very respectfully yours

JOHN H KINKEAD, Governor.
M C HILLYER, Marshal and ex-officio Surveyor-general.
A S LEWIS, Clerk and ex-officio Sec'y and Treas.
E W HASKETT, U S District Attorney.
GEN GEO H HIRD, Commissioner.
HENRY STATES, Commissioner.
C W CALSHE, Deputy Marshal.
P E SICKLES, Deputy Marshal.
L D LATIMER
A S KIMBALL, Chief Quartermaster, U S A.
HENRY L VAN WINKLE
EDWARD ROBERTS
W F SWINEY
E S TOWNE, U S Army.
LT GEO LITTLEDALE, England.
TERESA N LITTLEDALE, England.
FANNY H STOKES
W S HARLOW
LIZZIE L KINKEAD
BESSY A KIRBY
MARY S CURTIS
REBA W HYDE
LIZZIE D VAN WINKLE
HATTIE L KIMBALL
FLOSSIE KIMBALL

A Highway of Notable Landmarks

That thoroughfare known in early days as the great Calzada Tacuba, which may still be followed in an almost direct line from the site where once stood the palace of Axayacatl, occupied by Cortez and his little band, past the venerable church of San Hipolito and the point pointed out as the scene of Alvarado's marvelous leap, till further on to Popotla with its poetical and romantic memories clustering around the tree of the Noche Triste, till Tacuba, with its church of Our Lady of Remedios—the shrine of her who was the tutelar saint of the conquest—and finally to the Indian village of Azcapotzalco, in primitive times the flourishing seat of one of the most important and powerful tribes that dwelt in the valley of the Anahuac. No better or more striking index could be furnished for the illustration of certain periods in Mexican history than this picturesque highway, which destiny seems to have decreed shall remain a perpetual heritage to the original owners of the soil, for, after a lapse of centuries and in spite of the strange vicissitudes of life this same race that in the days of Montezuma was wont to frequent the Calzada of Tacuba may still be seen thronging that locality, which one might imagine to be haunted by the memories of their ancestors.

The Boston Way.

"I don't believe in this custom of reversal in leap year," said a Boston maiden to her lover. "It is all nonsense. No girl could be so unmodest as to make a downright proposal of marriage to her lover."

"You are undoubtedly right," assented the young man. "All young ladies are not half so anxious to get married as the young men."

"Oh, as to that," rejoined the maiden, "I think you are mistaken. The girls are anxious enough to get married. Few of them would refuse an offer. I would snap at one myself."

"Would you really?"

"Try me and see."

He did try her and there is another name on the list of the marriages to be taken up at the [illegible] season.

He Remembered It

"Look here," said Colonel Blost [illegible] to an acquaintance whom he is [illegible], "how is it you are so long a time paying that bill? You do not seem to care."

"Oh, yes, I do, Colonel."

"No, sir, you do not. You do not seem to remember your obligation."

"Oh, I remember it, Colonel. If I did not I would not cross the street to avoid meeting you. I have a keen sense of obligation, otherwise I would not be put to so much trouble."

"Now look here, you are not acting rightly. Just put yourself in my place and——"

"Impossible, Colonel. I cannot put myself in your place. I cannot imagine your feelings, for no one ever owed me."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Labor Omnia Vincit

He was a tramp, and when he had carefully scanned the back yard for the expected woodpile and found none he quietly slid around, and, knocking at the front door, began the story of misfortune and his inability to get work. "Yes," said the farmer, who was of a classic turn, "but labor conquers all things," you remember the old saw, don't you?" "Yes, indeed I do," said the wayfarer, as the tears started to his eyes, "and the remembrance is indeed painful, but as I came along I didn't see any hanging up on the back of the house, so I thought I would ask for something to eat. Yes, I remember the old saw, and the wood-pile, too, but have no use for them. Good day." And he vanished into the whereness of the whither.—*Boston Post.*

"One Nail Drives Out Another."

Is a french saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease, for instance, will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections, and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

Two Men of Walton County.

Two men of Walton county own farms on opposite sides of a public road. On one side, nailed to a tree, is a board with the following inscription, to wit: "All persons are warned not to hunt or fish or otherwise trespass on these premises. Any person violating this notice will be prosecuted to the extent of the law." Just across the road, on the opposite side, is another board with this writing upon it, namely: "Come on, love, let's go a huntin'."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Frog Expresses Gratitude.

Last night I rescued a frog from the jaws of a rat, and to my great surprise it turned, and, after gazing at me for a few seconds, jumped slightly toward me, halting after each leap and looking up into my face. It thus gradually approached, and in about two or three minutes had actually climbed upon one of my feet. Its mute appeal for protection was most remarkable, and could not possibly be misunderstood.—*Writer in Nature.*

Tintinnabulation of the Belles.

A jeweler of St. Louis has rendered himself an object of interest by selling garters with bells attached. Depending from each garter is a tiny silver bell, shaped like a sleigh bell. "The tintinnabulation of this pretty pendant," says the jeweler's advertisement, "sounds delightfully melodious. Ladies wearing these garters are accompanied by a musical tinkle as they glide gracefully along."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Advantages of a Good Education.

"Can you write a good plain hand?" asked the advertiser of one of his numerous applicants.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well, let's see it," said the merchant.

The man sat down and in a few moments handed the merchant the following:

"A good playing hand—the joker, right and left bowers, ace and king of trumps."

That applicant was engaged.—[illegible] *Hatchet.*

Cleveland's Honor

In what way did Mr. Cleveland manifest his high and keen sense of honor? Was it in his treatment of the woman after the birth of his child? Was it in his course toward the child? Or was it when, after instructing his friends to tell the truth, Mr Cleveland allowed them to put forward the first plea offered in his defense, namely, that the mother of his child was a degraded and dissipated wretch?

Don't allow the baby to drink concentrated lye. Concentrated lye is dangerous, even in small doses, except to a man who is accustomed to drink Baltimore corn whisky.

Hope, a Remedy Against Disease.

Dr. J. Mortimer Granville has been lately rather severely handled by the medical press of London, because he wrote a letter on this subject to one of the daily papers. He is criticised as having performed an unethical act in thus advertising himself in an unprofessional manner in a lay journal. This question we will leave to our transatlantic brethren, while we say a few words upon the subject matter of his letter. He says: "But little touched upon, hope as a remedy against disease, is, if wisely and judiciously employed, one of the most valuable and useful means that the physician can employ. Call it what we may and reason about it as we please, no man of experience will for an instant question that imagination, the prejudices and mental condition, the convictions of the patient, in many cases, exerts a most powerful and a most real influence upon the progress and termination of disease conditions. Has it not happened to every one of our readers (it repeatedly has to us) to discover accidentally, so to speak, a condition of chronic disease which has evidently been present for years, and yet the patient has maintained fairly good health, and is, at the time of discovery, in no immediate apparent danger, yet who when told that he is afflicted with an incurable disease that may carry him off in a few days, or that he may live for months, immediately wilts like the sensitive plants when touched and dies in a day or two? Again, do we not all know of cases of chronic disease in persons with a happy, hopeful, contented disposition—disease that we felt sure would soon prove fatal? And yet we see them go on day by day and year by year enjoying apparently good health. Of course we are familiar with and thoroughly recognize the fact that worry, that mental anxiety, is diametrically opposed to good health and long life, and in this fact we recognize the explanation of the influence of depressing opinions and advice, for if we tell a man with a nervous temperament that he may die in a few days, from that moment all peace and contentment vanishes from his life while anxiety, worry and unrest takes possession of his whole being. The practical point to be deduced from these reflections is that it will redound not only to your patient's advantage, but also to your own professional reputation to make it a rule always to take the most hopeful view that is possible of the patient's condition, especially when the man or woman is one of the 'nervous, worrying kind,' and always remember that 'hope kept alive,' is the great secret of success among eclectics. Let us steal their thunder."—*Medical Surgical Reporter.*

Not a Bad Shot.

Butte (Montana) Inter Mountain

Silver Bow was the scene of a small sensation yesterday. It was caused by the arrival of a team and wagon driven by a woman accompanied by four small children, but otherwise alone. She had traveled with her little charges all the way from Kansas, and is now enroute to join her husband in Oregon. She is a woman apparently thirty years of age, of robust health and intelligent appearance. Her children are aged severally two, four, six and eight years, and were playing merrily on the grass when a reporter who was passing down the road stopped to look at the small caravan.

"Are you not afraid to travel alone?" asked the scribe.

"Not in the least," was the reply, in a voice full of womanly sweetness and plainly indicating some education on the part of its possessor. "You see we have a good dog," pointing to a fine looking mastiff which the youngest baby was riding, "and when he fails us you see I have these."

As she spoke she advanced to the wagon and pulled out a Colt revolver and exhibited the end of a double barrelled shotgun. "And I know how to use them, too," she added, with flashing eyes. "Do you see that rail swimming across the creek there?" she said, pointing to a snag sticking up in the middle of Silver Bow creek. "I will shoot it for you."

The lady banged away and missed the snag and the creek too.

"Of course I am not a dead shot," she added apologetically, "but I am not afraid of fire-arms and shot twice yesterday morning at two tramps who insulted me this side of Virginia City."

"How fast are you traveling?"

"About twenty miles a day at present, as one of my horses is lame, but I expect to reach The Dalles in about six weeks. My husband will meet me at Spokane Falls, I think. I have not seen him for several years and am going to give him a pleasant surprise."

Homely Girls the Best Wives.

"Why are homely girls always the best scholars, the best workers, and make the best wives?"

This question was propounded by an observant and intelligent gentleman, who had been twice led to the hymeneal altar and is ready to be sacrificed again.

"Is such really the case?"

"I have reason to know that it is. It is natural enough, isn't it? The girl who is handsome in feature and form concludes very early in life that these are her stock in trade and with them she enters the matrimonial market. Nine times out of every ten she is soon off the hooks and at the head of a house. Her homely sister has scarcely entered her teens until she discovers she is made to stand aside for the pretty faced girls. All that neatness of dress, elegance of manners and proficiency in the arts of making one's self attractive she does deliberately and for a purpose, perhaps, or possibly for no other reason than, Topsy like, she grew that way."

"The chances are she does it solely for the purpose of compensating for her lack of physical beauty."

"My observations lead directly to the opposite conclusions," replied the intelligent observer. "There is among the great laws of nature one known as the law of compensation, and I am thoroughly convinced that to it the homely girl is indebted for the tastes and disposition that prompts her to make herself useful when she cannot be ornamental."

"Then, if you had the choice of two ladies, one beautiful and the other homely, you would take the homely one?"

"Experience and observation both teach me that it would be the wiser thing to do. The first impulse would naturally be to take the prettier of the two, but I would give the first impulse time to pass off, and act upon sober second thought."

The old gentleman may be entirely right in his matter.

Some recent studies of nitrogen with the spectroscope indicate that it is by no means a simple gaseous body like oxygen and hydrogen. Mr J Norman Lockyer came to a similar conclusion as to hydrogen several years ago, and announced to that effect in a note to the Academy of Sciences, France, but his views were generally discredited by physicists, and have not been sustained by later researches with the spectroscope.

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—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURI
Will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First St.
FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 26,
(AT 10 O'CLOCK)
The furniture of residence, consisting of bedroom suits, bedding, lamps, mirrors, oil cloth, [illegible] also [illegible] merchandise.
GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

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Portland, Oregon.
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FANCY GROCERIES & S
ZAN BROTH
Brooms and Wooden Ware, of Willow Ware
Nos 12 AND 14 NORTH FRONT

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1

THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1840

A Lawyer's Speech on Van Buren's Recepti

Gen Charles Ogle, a lawyer who repre
a Pennsylvania district, made a spe
the house of representatives during the Ha
campaign of 1840 which was a strong ele
eering document. It was a description
White house as it had been refurnish
President Van Buren, and the itemized li
French furniture and English carpets we
given with satirical comments.
dwelt especially on a French gilt
set, which had been purchased
the Russian minister at Lisbon for $4,3
and asked if gold spoons were demo
The New Year's receptions were
sketched "Instead of weekly receptions
all the people are at liberty to partake
good cheer of the president's house, the
been substituted one cold, stiff, formal
ceremonious assembly on the first day
every year. At this annual levee, notwith
ing its pomp and pageantry, no expense
ever is incurred by the president personally
fruits, cake, wine, coffee, hard cider or
refreshments of any kind are tendered
guests. Indeed, it would mitigate agai
the rules of court etiquette now establish
the palace to permit vulgar eating and dri
on this grand gala day. The marine band,
ever, is always ordered from the navy yard
stationed in the spacious front hall, from w
they swell the rich saloons of the palace
'Hail to the Chief' 'Who'll be king but Cha
and other humdrum airs, which ravish w
light the ears of warriors who have never
powder. As the people's cash, and not his
pay for all the services of the marine band
emolument at the place does not conflict
the peculiar views of the president in re
the obvious difference between public a
vate economy.

"At these 'annual state levees' the great
of the east room, and 'yellow drawing-
are thrown open at 12 o'clock precisely
anxious feet of gay apparelled noblemen, h
able men, gentlemen and ladies, of all the n
and kingdoms of the earth, many of who
pear ambitious of being noticed, upon their
recognition from the head of the mansion
president, at the same instant
time, assumes his station about
feet within the 'three elliptical
and facing the door which looks out upon
spacious front hall, but is separated from
before remarked, by a screen of Ionic colu
He is supported on the right and left
marshal of the District of Columbia and b
of the high officers of the government.
Marine band having been assigned their po
at the eastern end of the hall, with all their
instruments in full tune at the same ins
moment strike up one of our most ad
'national airs' and forthwith a current o
flows in at the widespread outer door o
palace and glides with the smoothness o
air through the spacious hall, by the
screen, into the royal presence. Here (to
for a moment my liquid figure) each and
individual is presented and received w
gentle shake of the hand, and is greeted
that 'smile eternal' which plays over
soft features of Mr Van Buren, save
he calls to mind how confoundedly
'Tip' chased, caught and licked Proctor
Tecumseh. Immediately after the introdu
or recognition the current sets toward the
room, and thus the stream of living men
women continues to flow, and flow, and
for about the space of three hours—the 'd
cratic president' being the only orb an
which all this pomp pride and parade re
To him all these lesser planets turn, as the
flower turns to the sun, and feel their
brightening when a ray of favor or a
smile falls upon them."—*Boston Budget*

SWAMP LANDS.

Should the Legislature Investigate?

PORTLAND, Or., Sept

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your paper of July 19, I made the in
under what law the state officers have be
tending to dispose of the state swamp land
say pretending to dispose of the state sw
lands, because I think it may be clearly sh
that the board of state land commissione
proceeding entirely without authority of
whether they sell 40 acres or 100,000 acres
acres, and thousands of square miles of the
lands have been and are being shifted int
hands of speculators, by very flimsy pretens
title, if not absolutely without any title
ever. Notwithstanding the old obs
swamp land act of 1870 was repealed in
and all the filings upon swamp lands u
that act were thereby annulled and kille
cept in cases where something more fo
claiming title had been done,
simply lodging a notice of these notorious filin
in the secretary of state's office, still, the
land commissioners have been, and, I am
formed, still are, recognizing those old fil
and official letters have been written, enumer
from a member of the board of state land
missioners, from which I cull the followin
tracts viz (1) "The act of 1878 is in no w
fected by the position of those who had at that
filed applications to purchase, and who had
plied with the requirements of the
(2) "The acceptance of the 20 per cent and
granting the receipt or the certificate referr
in the third section of the act (1870) is no
cial admission that the applicant has com
with the law and will be entitled to a p
upon payment of the balance and furni
proof of reclamation. (3) "The 20 per
upon uncertified lands will not be require
the board until the segregation applied t
department at Washington and by the
have completed the selections fil a ap
(4) "In ordinary course the duty of the
will then be to receive the 20 per centum
the applicants who first filed their claims
to grant them certificates.

It will be seen from the above that the
of state land commissioners fully recognize
old swamp land filings that were made u
the old act of 1870, notwithstanding the
was repealed in 1878 and a new act was p
at that time which does not permit an
person to become the purchaser of more
320 acres of the state swamp lands. The
was intended to secure the sale of swamp
to actual settlers and occupants. Should
party be permitted to be defeated by the
authorized acts of the board? That the m
matter contained in the above
be found in the files of the secretary of sta
in any published official document, is we
in the opinion of the act of 1878 and the
repealed act of 1870. If it did there
authority whatever contained in the act of
for any 20 per cent payment to be made
object of the act of 1878 was to annul a
the old odious swamp land filings to the
lute it aimed not to heal the old law alt
and to provide the only manner by
swamp lands might be acquired and th
an amount not in excess of three a half sect
any one person. There is no law to
any such recognition of these old swamp
filings and no power to admit of any

THE MORISINI SCANDAL.

The Runaway Girl Believed to be Insane—Ro
Letters.

NEW YORK, Sept 1—Giovanni Morosini
his family has fled from Yonkers. On S
night the crowd about the house became
and the Signor suddenly the famous
rushed out of the front door armed with a
chester repeating rifle, and fired nine
The men retreated with yells of terror as the
fled. To-day the house was deserted save
servants. It was learned that Mr Morosini
has with him boarded the train at Yonkers
and came to New York. Mrs. Morosini
recovered and she and her two daughters left
sion in a close carriage shortly before noon
is again rumored that they have been pla
a yacht, there to await a fair opportunity
cure Victoria. The sudden flight of the
is attributed to Morosini's discovery that
other members of the family had become re
ciled to and taken Ernest by the hand wi
stated falls upon, and he decided upon their
removal.

Victoria and her grinning coachman a
at Yonkers this afternoon, and were met
Captain Mangin, who informed Victoria
her family had fled from the place, all
account. She cried and went on at a ter
rate. When the coachman tried to comfort
she turned on him savagely and said "Sh
shut up!" They took the next train for
York and here they are living in two rooms
Fourteenth street tenement.

The average inhabitant of Yonkers has
come very weary of the whole affair, and
man Schelling is to be warned to stay
from there under pain of a full suit of tar
feathers. Victoria told the people that
ashamed of herself and would leave her
band if her father approached her in a pr
proper manner. She is undoubtedly insane.

Chicago *Journal*: Those who know ex-
ernor St. John say he is just no saint at all,
reckless violation of the holy Sabbath at
sonville last Sunday proves this. Making
political stump speeches on the Sabbath is
saintly performance.

TION AND COMMISSION.

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eers and Commission Merchants,

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ULAR AUCTION SALE OF

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[illegible] salesroom No. 1 First street, on

Y, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884,

(AT 10 O'CLOCK

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

REIGHTON & CO.,

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Washington st. [illegible] land, Or.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

The Entrance

[illegible]

Large Vessels

[illegible]

ympia & Grays Harbor Railroad

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[illegible]

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

[illegible] ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

[illegible] Building Washington St.,

Portland Or.

[illegible] CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR [illegible]

W. H. BURRAGE

[illegible] ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

corner Second and Salmon Sts.

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ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible] YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] for San Juan [illegible]

[illegible] GENERAL COMMISSION MER[illegible]

[illegible] LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible]

[illegible] WEST [illegible] MILLER [illegible] W. H. WEST [illegible] and dairy pro[illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible]

[illegible] FRONT STREET, EAST [illegible]

[illegible] SHIPPING AND COM [illegible] Front and Ash sts.

ILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] farm and mill machinery [illegible] Front [illegible] Portland Or.

[illegible] WHOLESALE FARM [illegible] agricultural [illegible] wagons [illegible] saw mills [illegible]

DODD & CO. [illegible] AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] and Reaper [illegible] Haines [illegible] Wagons [illegible]

WAGNER & CO. FLOURING MILLS [illegible] All kinds [illegible] mill machinery [illegible] Front street. [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SCHOLLHORN, SUCCESSOR TO [illegible] cor 4th and Montgomery sts. Portland [illegible] notions, crockery, cigars [illegible]

[illegible] LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR [illegible] Front and [illegible] Portland, Or.

T. & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] commission Merchants 64 and 66 Front [illegible]

[illegible] & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] forwarding and Commission Merchants N[illegible] [illegible] street Portland, Or.

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[illegible] BUSINESS AGENCY [illegible] BLOCK [illegible] First and Washington [illegible]

SALOON BUSINESS FOR SALE [illegible] This saloon is situated in the heart [illegible] location [illegible] doing a good [illegible] orchestrion [illegible] bowling alley, [illegible] shooting gallery, [illegible] MAX WAGNER [illegible] next door to Lark [illegible] House.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible] WELLS PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible] Yamhill street. Office in [illegible]

—DR. [illegible] SMITH [illegible] corner Second and Washington sts. [illegible] All kinds of dental work done and [illegible] class

N POWELL, DENTIST,

With J. R. Cardwell

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Dekum Block

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[illegible] BRADLEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] & Doheny 109 Front, [illegible] Washington [illegible] leather and Findings, Shoe Store, [illegible]

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J. JOHNSTON PRACTICAL PLUMBER [illegible] Steam Fitter. Agent for [illegible] 169 Front [illegible]

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[illegible] SKI BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE DEA[illegible] fine cigars 141 Front st. Portland [illegible] Lachman & Co. San Francisco.

MACHINISTS

[illegible] & WOLFF MACHINISTS, [illegible] [illegible] Ironwork [illegible] and machinery [illegible] all descriptions [illegible]

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[illegible] MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

[illegible] & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

[illegible] SMITH [illegible] SURGEON [illegible]

[illegible] DENNISON & CO.

[illegible]

[illegible] North First street, near B.

DEALERS

[illegible]RIES, PROVISIONS

[illegible]IP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

[illegible]

N BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS

[illegible] and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware.

[illegible] AND 14 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 25 1884

THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1840

A Lawyer's Speech on Van Buren's Receptions.

Gen. Charles Ogle, a lawyer who represented a Pennsylvania rural district, made a speech in the house of representatives during the Harrison campaign of 1840, which was a strong electioneering document. It was a description of the White house, as it had been refurnished by President Van Buren, and the itemized bills for French furniture and English carpets were given, with satirical comments. He dwelt especially on a French gilt dessert set, which had been purchased from the Russian minister at Lisbon for $4,308 83, and asked if gold spoons were democratic. The New Year's receptions were thus sketched: "Instead of weekly receptions when all the people are at liberty to partake of the good cheer of the president's house, there had been substituted one cold, stiff, formal and ceremonious assembly on the first day of every year. At this annual levee, notwithstanding its pomp and pageantry, no expense whatever is incurred by the president personally. No fruits, cake, wine, coffee, hard cider or other refreshments of any kind are tendered to his guests. Indeed, it would mitigate against all the rules of court etiquette now established at the palace to permit vulgar eating and drinking on this grand gala day. The marine band, however, is always ordered from the navy yard and stationed in the spacious front hall, from whence they swell the rich saloons of the palace with 'Hail to the Chief' 'Wha'll be king but Charlie,' and other humdrum airs, which ravish with delight the ears of warriors who have never smelt powder. As the people's cash, and not his own, pays for all the services of the marine band, its emolument at the palace does not conflict with the peculiar views of the president in regard to the obvious difference between public and private economy.

"At these 'annual state levees' the great doors of the 'east room,' and 'yellow drawing-room' are thrown open at 12 o'clock precisely to the anxious feet of gay appareled noblemen, honorable men, gentlemen and ladies, of all the nations and kingdoms of the earth, many of whom appear ambitiously intent upon securing an early recognition from the head of the mansion. The president, at the same instant of time, assumes his station about four feet within the 'blue elliptical saloon,' and facing the door which looks out upon the spacious front hall, but is separated from it, as before remarked, by a screen of Ionic columns. He is supported on the right and left by the marshal of the District of Columbia and by one of the high officers of the government. The Marine band having been assigned their position at the eastern end of the hall, with all their fine instruments in full tune at the same identical moment strike up one of our most admired 'national airs,' and forthwith a current of life flows in at the widespread outer door of the palace, and glides with the smoothness of music through the spacious hall, by the Ionic screen, into the royal presence. Here (to drop for a moment my liquid figure) each and every individual is presented and received with a gentle shake of the hand, and is greeted with that 'smile eternal which plays over the soft features of Mr Van Buren, save when he calls to mind how confoundedly 'Old Tip' chased, caught and licked Proctor and Tecumseh. Immediately after the introduction or recognition the current sets toward the 'east room,' and thus the stream of living men and women continues to flow, and flow, and flow, for about the space of three hours—the 'democratic president' being the only orb around which all this pomp, pride and parade revolve. To him all these lesser planets turn, 'as the sunflower turns' to the sun, and feel their colors brightening when a ray of favor or a 'royal smile' falls upon them."—*Boston Budget*

SWAMP LANDS

Should the Legislature Investigate?

PORTLAND, Or., Sept 16

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your paper of July 19, I made the inquiry under what law the state officers have been pretending to dispose of the state swamp lands. I say pretending to dispose of the state swamp lands, because I think it may be clearly shown that the board of state land commissioners are proceeding entirely without authority of law, whether they know of it or not, and millions of acres, and thousands of square miles of the state lands have been and are being, shuffled into the hands of speculators, by very flimsy pretenses of title, if not absolutely without any title whatever. For notwithstanding the old obnoxious swamp land act of 1870, was repealed in 1878, and all the "filings" upon swamp lands under that act were thereby annulled and killed, except in cases where something more towards obtaining title had been done, than simply lodging [illegible] of those notorious "filings" in the secretary of state's office, still, the state land commissioners have been, and, I am informed, still are recognizing those old filings and official letters have been written, emanating from a member of the board of state land commissioners, from which I cull the following extracts, viz: (1) "The act of 1878 in no way affected the position of those who had at that date filed applications to purchase, and who had complied with the requirements of the law." (2) "The acceptance of the 20 per cent. and the granting the receipt or the certificate referred to in the third section of the act (1878) is an official admission that the applicant has complied with the law and will be entitled to a patent upon payment of the balance and furnishing proof of reclamation." (3) "The 20 per cent. upon unentitled lands will not be required by the board until the segregations approved by the department at Washington and by the state have completed the selections list again." (4) "In ordinary course, the duty of the board will then be to receive the 20 per cent. from the applicants who first filed their claims, and to grant them certificates.

It will be seen from the above that the board of state land commissioners fully recognize the old swamp land filings that were made under the old act of 1870, notwithstanding that act was repealed in 1878, and a new act was passed at that time which does not permit any one person to become the purchaser of more than 320 acres of the state swamp lands. This act was intended to secure the sale of swamp lands to actual settlers and occupants. Should the purpose be permitted to be defeated by the unauthorized acts of the board? That the information contained in the above should be found in the hands of those seeking to [illegible] in any published official document, is not a little bit amazing. The act of 1878 [illegible] repealed the act of 1870. If it did the [illegible] authority whatever contained in the act of 1878 for any 20 per cent. payment to be made. The object of the act of 1878 was to annul and kill the old odious swamp land filings. Its very title it aimed to repeal the old law altogether, and to provide the only manner by which swamp lands might be acquired, and that was in quantities of not more than a half section to any one person. There is not in any other any room for construction to the act of 1878 to [illegible] direct and plain total annulment of any [illegible] CITIZEN

THE MOROSINI SCANDAL

The Runaway Girl Believed to be Insane—Repenting at Leisure

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Giovanni Morosini and his family have fled from Yonkers. On Sunday night the crowd about the house became noisy and abusive. Suddenly the famous banker rushed out of the front door armed with a Winchester repeating rifle, and fired nine shots. The air was rent with yells of terror as the crowd fled. To-day the house was deserted save by the servants. It was learned that Mr. Morosini and his son Giovanni boarded the train at [illegible] and came to New York. Mrs. Morosini, who has recovered and her two daughters left the mansion in a close carriage shortly before noon. It is again rumored that they have been placed on a yacht, there to await a fair opportunity to secure Victoria. The sudden flight of the family is attributed to Morosini's discovery that the other members of the family had become reconciled and taken Ernest by the hand, which infuriated him, and he decided upon their [illegible] removal.

Victoria and her grinning coachman arrived at Yonkers this afternoon, and were met by Captain Mangin, who informed Victoria that her family had fled from the place, all on her account. She cried and went on at a terrible rate. When the coachman tried to comfort her she turned on him savagely and said "Oh, you shut up!" They took the next train for New York and here they are living in two rooms in a Fourteenth street tenement.

The average inhabitant of Yonkers has become very weary of the whole affair, and Coachman Schelling is to be warned to stay away from there under pain of a full suit of tar and feathers. Victoria told the people that she is ashamed of herself and would leave her coachman if her father approached her in a proper proper manner. She is undoubtedly insane.

Chicago Journal Those who know ex-Governor St. John say he is just no saint at all. His reckless violation of the holy Sabbath at Jacksonville last Sunday proves this. Making violent political stump speeches on the Sabbath is not a saintly performance.

POLITICAL POT POURRI.

THE OHIO CONTEST

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, sent to Ohio to take notes, makes this report

The republicans have sent strong speakers into the field, and are making votes by it. Their meetings are large, and uniformed clubs are numerous. It is doubtful whether the lack of funds is a disadvantage. Members of the ward clubs are paying for uniforms and torches out of their own pockets, and [illegible] are taking more interest in the parades than has been known before. The policy of the republican managers is to arouse their voters by all leaving the impression to go out that the result is uncertain. As a matter of fact, however, they expect a majority of [illegible]. It is the feeling that the majority should be as large as [illegible] if the desired effect is to be produced upon the country. The Germans, so far as the republicans are concerned, are with the republicans, and more assistance than usual is expected from the Irish. The workingmen are generally protectionists, and the wool growers seem to be their principle at stake. These classes give the republicans a good basis upon which to work.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT IN NEW YORK

No one outside of New York has any idea of the tremendous tide against Cleveland in this state. It is a very doubtful question whether he can carry with the full power of the machinery of the city government the city of New York. The republican vote in the city is in the neighborhood of 80,000. There are plenty of democrats who are willing to concede this year that the republican ticket in this town will receive 100,000 votes. Within the next twenty days this city will be given up to the intrigues of local politics. The local democrats are much more interested in carrying the city election than they are to elect Cleveland. Cleveland will be sacrificed remorselessly where a single point of advantage can be made for the local ticket.

Much of the dissatisfaction reported to exist among republicans here comes from small hotel cliques. The leading hotels of New York are filled with sets of men who are busy down town all day in the treadmill of business. In the evening they get together for the purpose of talking politics and business. These men see the same people day in and day out, and live as much out of the the general current of the world as if they were in the backwoods instead of the metropolis of their country. It is this class of men who indulge in doubtful ventures upon the street, and who therefore like nothing better than talking scandal. It is these men who dilate upon the importance of the second batch of Mulligan letters, and put an evil construction upon what can be shown to be an ordinary business transaction. There is so much of this talk in the hotels from this speculative class that some of the independents have imagined that the second publication was having a tremendous effect. But outside of the hotel cliques the general public pay absolutely no attention to the subject. The whole matter they regard as so much burned powder. Knox, the well-known hatter, is a life-long democrat. He meets hundreds of people daily in his store. After studying the drift of sentiment carefully he has announced himself as ready to bet $10,000 that Blaine will carry New York, and as yet there have been no takers of the bet.—*Special to Chicago Tribune*

A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT

The Boston *Traveler*, after giving a summary of the long-threatened supplement of the Mulligan letters, says

So far as they contain anything new, these letters, indeed, furnish corroborative evidence of the absolute honesty and integrity of Mr Blaine in the transactions in question. The original effort of his slanderers was to hold him up as a man who had made immense profits by the corrupt use of his public office as speaker. These letters show that he was not a gainer at all but a loser by the enterprise, though this was well known before. As to the $25,000 loan, they show that Mr Blaine insisted throughout that he was entitled to have it recouped to him. On this point Mr Fisher, in the later letters, takes issue with him. But, later, when Mr Blaine again presented his claim to the trustees of the road they allowed it, and paid him the $25,000. That certainly shows that Mr Blaine had, as he insisted, a just claim for reimbursement. All that remains of the Mulligan annex are the last two letters printed above, and these, in our judgment, are infinite credit to Mr Blaine, and place his defamers in a most unenviable position. Mr Blaine was a candidate for the presidency, and he was charged, wickedly and maliciously with a corrupt [illegible] of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Mr Fisher was his friend and business associate, and Mr Fisher knew that these charges [illegible] was [illegible] false. Mr Blaine's honorable and [illegible] public life [illegible] corruption were false. So Mr Blaine wrote to him and asked him to write a letter, of which he enclosed a draft, which he declares is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me [illegible] the truth. What [illegible] Mr Blaine's defamers [illegible] Benton [illegible] They would have said that [illegible] Fisher [illegible] accusers [illegible] In the crisis in which his personal [illegible] appealed to Mr Fisher as one of the men who best knew honestly and squarely given, would help to make his vindication complete. It was a manly appeal, one which any honorable man in like circumstances, conscious of rectitude, would have made, and one which no dishonest man, conscious of wrong, could have made. The whole aim of his political assailants is transparent. It is the desperate effort of a tottering faction to recover [illegible] to hold [illegible] canvass in which they have been foiled at every point.

AIDS TO HIS ENEMIES

The new batch of Mulligan letters, says the St Paul *Pioneer-Press*, [illegible] Blaine [illegible] There is not a grain of evidence of any corrupt [illegible] otherwise [illegible] That Mulligan and Fisher [illegible] everything in them [illegible] damaging [illegible] is proved by the fact that [illegible] were searching their [illegible] eight years ago for letters of Blaine that would [illegible] that construction. But what [illegible] is that very letter of October 1, 1871 which Mr Blaine has ever since been charged with suppressing. This letter was named in Mulligan's memorandum but did not appear among the letters published in the [illegible] at that time. Mr Blaine was accused of having stolen and suppressed it. He declared that it was not in the packet [illegible] and publicly read by him. It was thereupon declared his persistent [illegible] that Blaine had [illegible] suppressed it and then lied about it. [illegible] took charge of the New York Times [illegible] other anti Blaine papers during the [illegible] But now it turns out that all this time Mulligan has had in his own possession this very letter, and knowing the charge that Blaine had received and suppressed it was a lie, he has been a deliberate party to it. It turns out that it was Blaine who told the truth about this letter and his enemies who lied about it. It is no wonder that Mulligan and Fisher kept this letter carefully concealed. For what it [illegible] what all this batch of letters proves, is that it was Fisher [illegible] treachery Blaine was the victim. [illegible] Fisher [illegible] enterprise, [illegible] selling its bonds, but by borrowing money on his personal credit to help it along and then when the enterprise failed, was left by Fisher to carry the burden as best he could. What the letters prove is that Blaine was shamefully treated and nearly ruined pecuniarily by the very rascals who have ever since been trying to blacken his reputation. They prove that he [illegible] of $[illegible] of [illegible] railroad company's bonds—all he was [illegible] in place—before he wrote the letter [illegible] mention of his ruling in congress and he could not therefore have [illegible] that mention [illegible] has been a thousand times charged [illegible] to get into the enterprise. For it was not until he had [illegible] all he was [illegible] [illegible] And thus [illegible] of the most [illegible] and baseless of all the slanders which a public man was ever assailed. This to this last bundle of Blaine's old letters, it may henceforth be dismissed as an exploded campaign fiction.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT

George H Ball of Buffalo adds another chapter to the campaign literature concerning further details of Governor Cleveland's private life. After rehearsing former charges, Mr Ball continues: "Investigations disclosed still more proof of debaucheries too horrible to relate and too vile to be readily believed. For many years, days devoted to business have been followed by nights of sin. He has lived a bachelor, had no home, avoided the restraints even of hotel or boarding house life, lodged in rooms on the third floor of a business block and made those rooms a harem, foraged outside also in the city and surrounding villages, a champion libertine, an artful seducer, a foe to virtue, an enemy of the family, a snare to youth, and hostile to true womanhood. The Halpin case was not solitary. Women now married and anxious to cover the sins of their youth have been his victims, and are now alarmed lest their relations to him shall be exposed. Some disgraced and broken-hearted victims of his lust now slumber in the grave. Since he has become governor of this great state he has not abated his lecheries. Abundant rumors implicate him at Albany, and well authenticated facts convict him in Buffalo. His repeated visits to this city have been preceded, with one or two exceptions, by the appearance of a veiled female at the foot of the stairs leading to his rooms. She entered the rooms, set things in order, remained with him while he remained, and departed when he returned to the capital. Both of them have been freely exposed in their night-clothes and seen by several reputable witnesses who are ready to appear and testify in court when properly called. The last [illegible] of this nature [illegible] verified, occurred [illegible] April 1884. He was here the 4th and 5th of July, but the veiled woman for some reason did not appear at his rooms. [illegible] and [illegible] but upon the testimony of men and women who are personally cognizant of the facts related. Some of our papers have adopted as a provisional conclusion the testimony given. A written summary of the evidence has been reviewed by able counsel and pronounced surprisingly full and conclusive. Fully thirty of the ministers of Buffalo, after hearing this summary read, do not hesitate to pronounce him guilty of habitual unchastity and intemperance. The feeling has become deep and widespread in Buffalo, that he is, indeed, a "moral leper," as the leading democrat, Fur[illegible] months since declared. The possibility of his remaining in the [illegible] of his true character has been exposed alarms [illegible]. The plea that personal character is of small account in high officials is shocking."

CLEVELAND HAS A HANGMAN.

The New York and Brooklyn Sheriffs Always Hire Men to Hang Murderers

New York *Sun* (Dem) The discussion about Sheriff Cleveland's conduct in hanging two murderers with his own hand, when the law imposed no such duty upon him has led us to investigate the usage here in New York and in Kings county on the other side of the East river.

For thirty years, not to go back any further, no sheriff of New York county has acted as hangman. It has been the uniform practice of sheriffs to hire somebody else to perform the [illegible] work. This statement applies to the successive terms of Mr [illegible], Willett, Mr Kelly, Mr [illegible], Mr O'Brien, Mr Bowman, Mr Conner, Mr Reilly, Mr Bowe and Mr Davidson.

According to the custom in New York county, the individual who for money undertakes to cut the rope is protected in every way possible against public knowledge. His name is a secret. He is always hidden from the view of the spectators. After his work is done no one of them can say with certainty who performed the act which ended the life of the condemned wretch. The identity of the hangman is a mystery. The same repugnance to the function of a hangman which exists in other countries exists also here in New York. As a matter of fact, we understand that one of the employes of the person who erects the gallows commonly accepts this revolting function, but he knows that he will be concealed. He is "the man in the box"—nothing more—so far as the public is concerned.

In the contemporary accounts of the execution of Patrick Morrissey at Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1872, it appears that the hangman was the sheriff himself. "At 12.10" says one account, "the signal was given the sheriff pressed the lever, and the soulless body of the matricide hung dangling in the air." The name of the sheriff who preferred to do the hanging with his own hands, rather than pay for it, was Grover Cleveland.

In Kings county, as well as in New York county, the sheriffs refuse to take part personally in the execution of condemned criminals. There, as here, the hangman is concealed in a box or closet, and he is unseen by any of the spectators. His name is kept secret.

That was not the case at the hanging of John Gaffney in Buffalo, February 14 1873. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of that date says that the signal was given from an officer on the scaffold to the sheriff standing below. "The latter pressed the lever, and the trap dropped." This sheriff was the person who had hanged Patrick Morrissey with his own hands five months before. His name is Grover Cleveland, and he is a candidate for President of the United States.

The price generally paid by the sheriff of New York for the whole apparatus and work of an execution is $250. This includes the erection and taking down of the gallows, the cost of the rope, the adjusting of the noose, and the manual act of cutting the rope which lets fall the weights that jerks the condemned man into the air. According to this rate of payment, the amount of money saved by Mr Grover Cleveland when he hung these two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Can a man who has thus hung two [illegible] [illegible]

TARIFF TALK

The New York *[illegible]* [illegible] tariff subject [illegible] [illegible]

Henry Ward Beecher, who [illegible] drifted out of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] Western [illegible] [illegible]

In short, the tariff laws [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] New Brunswick [illegible] [illegible] from the vicinity of Cincinnati.—*[illegible]*

[illegible] Boats

As is well known to yachtsmen [illegible] [illegible] Boston [illegible] A few days ago this gentleman was sailing with a fair wind, when suddenly the boat was upset [illegible] If these accidents to which all yachtsmen [illegible] [illegible] climbed upon the keel, and after picking up [illegible] floating articles belonging to the boat waited for assistance. He was seen from the shore, and in a half hour a boat was put out to his assistance, and in half an hour was seen on shore again, none the worse for the accident.

He owes his life to the fact that his boat was provided with air tight tanks that prevent her from sinking. These tanks can be made of any size, large or small or such a form as [illegible] Most of the yachts in Boston harbor or Newport are [illegible] having no water tight compartments, being heavily ballasted they sink as soon as they are filled. There is, however, plenty of waste room either at the bow under the standing room or along the sides, that could be packed with tanks and thus transform the boat into a regular lifeboat. These tanks must of course be made of material that is not affected by salt water, copper is the best, but galvanized iron will do. They can be manufactured in any shape and of any size, and can be fitted to any boat so as to utilize the waste room and at the same time be kept out of sight. The cost will not exceed $15 or $20 per boat.

Two Thousand Babies.

The international baby show shortly to be held in the beautiful city pavilion in the Champs Elysees has already upon its book more than 1800 infants of all nationalities, and the outpouring of ladies to see this collection is likely to be enormous. It is remarked that the committee which has charge of this exhibition is recruiting its jury entirely from among doctors and painters.—*Paris Letter.*

PARAGRAPHIC DETAIL

Stellar Statistics

The number of stars visible to the unassisted vision in a clear night is about 5000. The opposite hemisphere, containing as many more, makes the number that can be seen without a [illegible] divided according to their apparent [illegible] into six classes [illegible] first, second, third and [illegible] Stars so brilliant as [illegible] are called telescopic stars. There are classified as high as the fourteenth or higher, magnitudes. An arbitrary [illegible] of [illegible]. Twenty are classed [illegible] as first magnitude stars, 65 second magnitude, 200 as third, [illegible] as fourth, 1,100 as fifth and [illegible] sixth. The number of telescopic stars is much larger, being reckoned by some authorities as high as 20,000,000.

Siberian Marriage.

Among the exiles in eastern Siberia the following custom prevails. If a man wishes to get married he applies to the governor, who forthwith selects one of the female prisoners, with whom the candidate for holy matrimony is expected to "keep company" for two or three days. If at the conclusion of this term the male party declares to the governor that the lady selected is not to his mind, he receives twenty-five blows with a stick and another bride is chosen for him—and so on. The same course is adopted with the female prisoners who are in search of husbands. These matches are termed "official marriages," or the "governor's marriages," and are not followed by any religious ceremony.

Spider Kings

The king of spiders on the pampas is not a mygale, but a lycosa of extraordinary size, light gray in color, with a black ring around its middle. It is active and swift, and irritable to such a degree that one can scarcely help thinking that in this species nature has overshot her mark. When a person passes near one—say within three or four yards of its lurking place—it starts up and gives chase and will often follow for a distance of thirty or forty yards. A correspondent says I came once very nearly being bitten by one of these savage creatures. Riding at an easy trot over the dry grass I suddenly observed a spider pursuing me, leaping swiftly along and keeping up with my beast. I aimed a blow with my whip, and the point of the lash struck the ground close to it, when it instantly leaped upon and ran up the lash, and was actually within three or four inches of my hand when I flung the whip from me.

Origin of the Thimble

The thimble is a Dutch invention, first brought to England in 1695 by John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumbell, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs, but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, iron, ivory, and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. Some very beautiful ones in China were exquisitely carved of pearl and bound with gold and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors and a dainty needle book of pearl, edged with gold, to accompany the thimble, and the whole inclosed in an exquisite little pocket case shaped like a book and bound in satin and pearl.

Sheffield Cutlery

The American consul at Sheffield England, speaking of the cutlery industry, says that the United States furnishes Great Britain annually with about $100,000 worth of bones, horns and hoofs, a portion of which is returned in scales for the American cutlers, and the remainder in the finished cutlery from Sheffield. The shank bones of oxen are almost exclusively used for this purpose 2,000,000 being required annually by the cutlery trade. The best qualities are so good as to be mistaken for the ivory by the inexperienced eye. Of the whole importation of bones into Great Britain in 1880 78,148 tons were [illegible] fertilizers and 11,314 tons were used for manufacturing purposes, chiefly by Sheffield cutlers.

Twist Gun Barrels

A gun with a [illegible] twist barrel is a costly article [illegible] New [illegible] Instead of being rolled [illegible] between grooved rollers [illegible] [illegible] The strands of the wire for the barrels number from 20 to thirty four [illegible]

The Brooklyn Bridge

It now costs $[illegible] a year to operate the Brooklyn bridge, and Mr Collins wishes to [illegible] for twenty years at $250,000 a year. But it is evident says the New York *Post*, that the income of the structure [illegible] from the railway and if the [illegible] $250,000 a year [illegible] twenty years, the bridge is certain [illegible] It will be remembered that the [illegible] Mayor Low thinks the cost [illegible] the bridge can be reduced to $100,000 [illegible] and it is generally believed that [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] of the structure will [illegible] Mr [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Bottles

[illegible] in a large scale [illegible] in Austria. The following is said [illegible] for the paper. Ten parts of [illegible] brown wood pulp [illegible] with sixty parts of [illegible] [illegible] five parts of fine powder, five parts of salt [illegible] After drying ten or twelve [illegible] are coated again [illegible] [illegible] The bottles are made in two parts, which are joined together.

GERMAN SOLDIERS

A System that Teaches Self Respect to Rank and File Alike

[illegible] soldiers in Europe are [illegible] Whipping the French has made them [illegible] They have [illegible] and [illegible] Every man in Germany must serve [illegible] three years in the army," said the [illegible]

"[illegible] think it hurts Germany to keep [illegible] in the army in time of peace [illegible]

"No. You don't understand the German army. It is a school. The stupidest [illegible] comes [illegible] the army is turned into a man."

"He [illegible] officer right to make as [illegible] of a private as he is in America?"

"Never, sir. Making a menial of a soldier will ruin any army. A Prussian officer who would compel a soldier to do work of a servant would be cashiered. Why, some of our rich German private soldiers keep servants of their own. A soldier do servant's work. Your question astonishes me."

"[illegible] officer of a cavalry regiment, if he were riding on the Unter den Linden, would have a private riding behind him, would he not [illegible]"

"No, sir. If he had a servant he would be dressed like a groom. No soldier would hold an officer's horse. Why, many of our rich privates keep grooms themselves."

I thought of the many times I had seen our American officers using soldiers for servants, and how different it is here, where a private will not even hold an officer's horse, in fact, where he will do no menial work. I noticed this morning, when officers were riding in the park, that they took their own servants dressed like grooms, but no soldier uniform was thus degraded. It is this one thing that makes the Prussian army the best in the world. It was this one thing Gen. Sheridan thought that made the victory at Sedan. Gen. Sheridan, stop the use of our soldiers as servants, and our army will be a different army.—*Letter in Chicago Tribune*

The Lady of Lyons.

"It is not generally known," writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that 'The Lady of Lyons' was brought out quite anonymously, and that on the night of its first production, beyond Macready and Lytton himself, no one in London had been allowed to know the secret of the authorship of the play. Between the acts, Dickens, who had been one of the delighted audience, went behind the scenes to talk over the play with Macready and Bulwer, congratulating Macready on his wonderful impersonation of Claude Melnotte. Dickens was in raptures with the whole thing, and asked Bulwer what he thought of it. Bulwer affected to find some faults with the plot, and suggested improvements here and there in the various situations. 'Come now,' said Dickens, 'it is not like you, Bulwer, to cavil at such small things as these. The man who wrote the play may have imitated your work here and there, perhaps, but he is a devoted follower of yours, for all that. To hear you speak so of him is disgusting enough to make one think that you are jealous.'"

CYRUS W. FIELD

A Millionaire Who Began Business Life as a Cash Boy in Stewart's Store

The procession in celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable has long since been eclipsed by grander pageants, and Atlantic cables have become as much matters of course as ordinary telegraph lines, but at that time New York had never before seen so splendid a show in the streets. The city was so crowded with sight-seers that the people slept in arm chairs at the hotels, or camped out in the park. The military parade, the civil societies, swelled the large line. The trades unions sent tableaux on wheels representing various artisans at work. Then, standing in an open barouche and bowing to the right and left in response to the cheers of the crowd, came the hero of the occasion, Cyrus W. Field, a tall, nervous looking gentleman, with light brown hair and beard, a Roman nose, bluish gray eyes, and the sanguine face of a born Yankee. As he was then, so Mr Field is now—a trifle stouter, perhaps, and with a tinge of silver among his auburn hair. The years since his great triumph have touched him lightly.

A born Yankee Mr Field certainly is. He first saw the light at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on October 30, 1819. He was the youngest son of a New England clergyman, who subsequently removed to Haddam, Connecticut. His brother, David Dudley, was given a collegiate education instead of a classical education Cyrus received $25 in cash and his father's blessing. With these treasures and a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, he was sent to New York and obtained a situation as cash boy in A. T. Stewart's store, at the liberal salary of $2. For three years young Cyrus worked and starved in the employ of the dry goods millionaire, and then a better and brighter life was opened to him as traveling salesman for a paper maker at Lee, Connecticut. Even in Stewart's establishment Cyrus made his mark by his energy and ability, and when he went away the clerks clubbed together and presented him with a diamond pin and a farewell supper. A. T. Stewart gave him nothing. Strangely enough Mr Field has lived to see the name of A. T. Stewart as thoroughly painted out as if that millionaire had never lived.

Comforted by one good supper and adorned with his presentation pin, Cyrus threw himself into the work of selling paper with such zeal that in two years he had mastered the business. He then formed a copartnership in this city. His venture was unsuccessful, and in a few months he was bankrupt. The blow was a heavy one. He had been recently married and had lost every dollar, but Mr Field bore his misfortune with his accustomed courage. He started in again, and on the first day that he took possession of his new office he made the sanguine remark "I shall make a fortune here in twenty years." Better than his word, he made his fortune in twelve years and retired, still in the prime of life, to enjoy that rest which he had never before known since his boyhood.

In a leisure moment he formed an acquaintance of one Gisborne, who had conceived the project of an Atlantic cable, and had procured a charter for the laying of the cable from the legislature of Newfoundland. The Gisborne's work had ended but he talked it over with Mr Field, whose leisure hung heavily upon him, although he had traveled through Bogota, Guayaquil and Ecuador with Church, who painted the "Heart of the Andes," to try and while away the time. Mr Field became interested in Gisborne's scheme, and one night, while studying the geographical globe, which still stands in his library, his interest flamed into enthusiasm, and he shouted "It can be done and it shall be done!" The next night he called together his friends—Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Wilson G. Hunt—and preached Atlantic cable to them until they were converted to his plans. A stock company was formed, the necessary capital for preliminary expenses subscribed. His brother Dudley acted as lawyer of the company, and Cyrus sailed for England to raise the money for the cable from British investors. No [illegible] of old ever preached the crusade with greater vehemence, and no wonderfully short time all [illegible] of commercial [illegible] [illegible] the cable was [illegible] and the [illegible] charter [illegible] laid.

Before the Atlantic cable was in accomplished fact Mr Field had [illegible] for twelve [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Great Eastern [illegible] [illegible] the two worlds. Then all the terrible labors of twelve years were forgotten [illegible] Congress voted Mr Field a medal; the Paris exposition sent a gold medal; the queen of England knighted [illegible] societies [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] celebrated at his Gramercy park mansion the silver wedding of the [illegible] [illegible] William M Evarts [illegible] He [illegible] two [illegible]

Mr Field, the owner of the Washington [illegible] [illegible] $100,000 [illegible]

He was [illegible] Irving [illegible] [illegible] A. T. Stewart's clerks.

[illegible]

The work of putting the White House in order [illegible] has been pretty nearly completed. The appropriations this year were so limited that no great amount of work has been done. The president's private rooms, on the upper floors of the building, has been given some attention but aside from this [illegible] general renovation which comes every year, there has been little done except to take the great chandeliers away to be replated [illegible] generally polished up. The chandeliers [illegible] to be the finest of their kind in the country, originally cost $[illegible] apiece, or $[illegible] for the three.

They were purchased by General Grant, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The work of repolishing the 800 pieces of [illegible] that sparkle [illegible] light is no easy task.

All of the smaller pieces are joined together with wire, very much after the manner of [illegible] They have never been [illegible] and polished [illegible] They were sent some time ago to Philadelphia to be replated and generally put in order. The frames are to be plated with nickel, and when put in place again they will be quite as handsome as in the beginning. Probably the next handsomest set of chandeliers of this sort in Washington is that in the ball-room of the British legation here. They are very similar to those in the White house, but not so long.

Dying After Death

At length it is beginning to be recognized in France that the brain of a decapitated criminal lives and consciousness is maintained for an appreciable time, which to the victim may seem an age after death—an opinion we strongly expressed many years ago. This ghastly fact—as we have no doubt it is—being perceived, it is beginning to be felt that executions cannot any longer be carried out by the guillotine. Prussic acid is now proposed. If instantaneous death be desired, this is entirely admissible. The period taken to terminate life by poison of any kind must needs vary greatly with the individual. In not a small proportion of instances we fancy deaths by prussic acid would be considerably protracted, and although long dying is not so horrible as living after death—so to say—yet it is strongly opposed to the interests of humanity to protract the agony of a fellow-creature dying by the hand of justice. Electricity is another agent suggested. We doubt the possibility of applying this agent so as to destroy life instantly. We confess that, looking at the matter all around, we incline to think that hanging, when properly performed, destroys consciousness more rapidly, and prevents its return more effectually, than any other mode of death which justice can employ. It is against the bungling way of hanging we protest—not against the method of executing itself. This is, on the whole, the best, we are convinced.—*London Lancet.*

THE DARK CONTINENT.

Explorer Stanley on the Commercial Possibilities of the Congo Country

LONDON, Sept 18—Henry M Stanley, the African explorer, delivered an address to day before a large meeting of influential citizens at the Cannon Street hotel, upon the Congo country, its history, developments, and commercial prospects. The lecturer was received with prolonged applause. Stanley said that in 1874 he wrote a letter from [illegible] to a friend in [illegible] pointing out to him that there was a wide field for commerce in the great basin of the Congo which he (Stanley) proposed to open up to the world. He also indicated to his friend the region which he proposed to develop—namely, that between [illegible] and Stanley pool. In 1877 and 1879 he explored the broad natural highway from the west coast of Africa. He found a race of natives who were willing to trade with merchants, who dealt fairly on the basis of blood and brotherhood. When he returned to Europe he found several schemes had been under consideration for exploring the district, of which that of the African association had proven to be the most useful. Stanley pool was gained by treaties made with the natives, who ceded to the African association the sovereignty to the land, and the association thereupon entered upon its peaceful possession. After entering into possession, the association invited the nations of the world to come and trade, irrespective of nationalities. [Applause.] On returning to Stanley falls, he (Stanley) found

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY

Had been concluded. The Portuguese said "No —we will not allow this. We founded Congo to maintain our superiority, we must obtain a lien on all goods imported from Manchester." The goods, said Stanley, were beads, wire, etc. To this the association replied that they had spent nearly half of a million pounds sterling upon the basin of the Congo, and wished to extend further their communications along the basin. Whatever concessions, privileges, or immunities the association possessed, they wished to give away for the benefit of bona fide travelers, the missionaries, and agriculturists. The association demanded of the Portuguese that he (Stanley) be allowed to travel from England to Stanley Falls without any further trouble or expense than the payment of regular passage money. The association also protested against the right of the Portuguese tax. The Portuguese tax them for giving away money freely to philanthropic work whereof, no one connected with the association ever expected to receive one penny in interest. [Applause.] Stanley continuing, sketched the history of the Congo river from the discovery of its mouth by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Cam, 400 years ago, to the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the natives in 1630. In 1873 Lieutenant Grandy of the Livingston search expedition passed through San Salvador at the mouth of the Congo river. Five years later Stanley himself arrived there. The Protestant missions afterward formed the English Baptist society and succeeded in establishing a mission near the ruins of an old Catholic mission house. There was

NO HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

on the banks of the Congo river to prove that the Portuguese ever possessed any political establishment there whatever. Stanley, said, further, that there is not one single proof that the Portuguese ever erected any fort, government building or office upon the banks of the Congo. The Dutch, English and French merchants made that river a commercial highway. A few Portuguese traders in 1877 were there, but merely as commission agents for the large Dutch and English firms, which held the principal trade of the place. Imports to the Congo country in 1882 amounted to £884,000, and exports £1,800,400. The area of the Congo country which supplies exports is about fifteen thousand square miles. The navigable portion of the river is only 110 miles, and the coast line 160 miles. At the head of navigation the Congo was now obstructed, and before the navigation of the river would be again possible for commerce it would be necessary to travel 235 miles, where is situated the settlement of Leopoldsville on Stanley Pool.

The people are ready and willing to trade, they having something to barter which is needed in Europe. Beyond Leopoldsville there have been 1000 miles of the river explored, penetrating an area of 800,000 square miles. The 235 miles separating the trade of the lower Congo are impassable and exploration impracticable. The King of the Belgians had been instrumental in promoting the expedition of 1878, with the object of removing that

OBSTACLE TO COMMERCE

By the construction of a railway to unite the upper and lower Congo. Stanley characterized the colonial policy of the Portuguese as [illegible] inimical and constrictive. He said if the claims of the Portuguese government were allowed by Europe, all the enterprise in the Congo would be arrested the most eager philanthropist would be sickened of the idea of sending on [illegible] the civilization of the Congo country. Hear, hear. Portuguese civilization [illegible] like a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commerce could not be extended into a new born region, like the Congo basin, unless it were relieved of all fear of that dreadful Portuguese tariff. Portugal does not understand the art of colonization. Stanley then described the rise and progress of the African Association. Its constitution he stated, was being prepared by eminent men, and when completed would be published. The Constitution of the Free States of Congo—the name or title then given, which will replace that now known as the African Association. The purposes of the latter are [illegible] trade which will be followed eagerly by the very inviting prospects held out before the commercial and industrial enterprises of the world. [Applause.]

Samuel Morley, member of parliament, in moving a vote of thanks to Stanley, remarked that the English government was justified in [illegible] before the treaty with Portugal should be ratified.

After the lecture Stanley was given a dinner by the London chamber of commerce at which forty guests were present, including several members of parliament. In response to a toast, Stanley returned hearty thanks for his reception, [illegible] Samuel Rowe, late governor of the Gold coast testified to the respect and love shown by the natives for Stanley. Hutton [illegible] the Manchester member of commerce said no two men were more deserving of the gratitude of Great Britain than Henry M Stanley [illegible]

G[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept 23.—The *Sun* says Blaine's most important visitor yesterday was General Grant. The latter called [illegible] in the afternoon. He came [illegible] Blaine [illegible] to relax. Grant's visit was wholly unexpected. [illegible] [illegible] Grant [illegible] Although it was known that General Grant had declared for the republican ticket, [illegible] his personal [illegible] great pleasure to Blaine's friends on account of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] President [illegible] Blaine yesterday [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] for the purpose of calling. The fact and the news of Grant's visit were [illegible] source of comfort to the republicans, who [illegible] the stalwarts were not coming into line.

A Triumph of Millinery.

Countess [illegible] dress at a recent ball given in Paris [illegible] her dark style of beauty and was a triumph of millinery almost every shade of gold being employed. The skirt [illegible] gold faille was enveloped in [illegible] of gold colored tulle embroidered with amber silk and outlined with very thin straps of [illegible]. The bodice and train were of gold colored stamped velvet, and an enormous wreath of tea roses, starting from the left shoulder, descended very low down on the right side of the skirt. The countess wore two tea roses in her hair. The rival beauty on this occasion was the Comtesse de Beaufort, *nee* Princesse Melanie de Ligne, who is tall and very fair. She wore a white watered silk dress, the skirt being entirely veiled with white tulle looped up in all directions with white hyacinths. Similar [illegible] trimmed the edge of the round skirt, as well as the bodice, which was draped with tulle. Braces sprang from the tablier, and were tied on the shoulders in a new and indescribable fashion, called "a la Psyche."—*London Truth*

The [illegible] Crow of Schenectady

"Neil" Butler is the owner of a crow which seems to be possessed of almost human sense. The bird has a great habit of tearing into strips and destroying every scrap of paper upon which it can put its claws and beak. A day or two since, however, Mr Butler noticed that the crow had a scrap of paper which it guarded most carefully, and to which it seemed anxious to attract Mr Butler's attention. The latter picked up the scrap of paper, and upon smoothing it out found it was a one dollar bill.

Wasn't that funny? A Louisville bank cashier who was supposed to have embezzled $20,000, called for an examination of his books and proved that the bank was $6 75 ahead of him. The officials took off their hats and offered to raise his salary, but he got mad and walked off on his ear.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 25, 1884

H. W. Scott

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE PRESENT CONTEST

The attention of the country is now being called by many notable incidents to the efforts making in certain states to control the liquor traffic as an agency in a national election. It is notorious that the democratic party hopes much from the complications that have arisen upon this subject, and looks for great accessions of strength from the liquor power in states whose electoral votes are to be most important factors in deciding the contest.

All advices from Ohio are to the effect that the democratic managers are going, if possible, to carry out their compact with the distillers, brewers and saloon keepers for the overthrow of the law of that state to tax the sale of liquors. By this expedient it is hoped to muster the entire liquor interest of the state against the republican party. To secure this result the political managers are to "operate" on the supreme court of the state and secure from it a decision declaring the Scott law unconstitutional. That tribunal contains a democratic majority, and the party managers believe that this majority can be controlled "in the interest of the party." The law has been very popular, the last legislature, though in democratic hands, did not dare to repeal it, though it had promised to do so, and now, since the liquor men still insist on fulfillment of the contract under which they carried the state for the party last year, an attempt will be made to satisfy them, and at the same time to avoid the political responsibility of the act, by getting from the supreme court a decision against the law. But that body has hitherto upheld the law as constitutional and should it reverse that decision no one could be mistaken as to the meaning of the act. The Columbus Journal says that it has been resolved in the democratic councils that the Scott law "must go," and if it is pronounced unconstitutional of course all the money collected under it must be returned to the liquor sellers. The Journal, therefore, adds: "The officials of the several counties of the state may as well begin to figure on the amounts they will have to raise to refund the tax already paid." The total will amount to several millions of dollars, all of which must be paid back, and the like amount must be levied upon legitimate business and honest industry, in order that liquors may be sold free of tax, and that the saloon and bummer vote may be held solid for the democratic party and "reform."

The ability of the democratic managers to carry out this agreement, so far as the decision of the supreme court is concerned, need not be doubted. Obedience of democratic courts to the behests and needs of the party is a thing always to be expected. That was the basis of the Dred Scott decision; it was the basis of the decision in Indiana upon the law to do away with the October elections, and it was the basis of the decision in Oregon which set aside the state board of immigration and its work. A democratic court may always be counted on in an emergency to do what the managers of "the party" require. But should this Ohio court for party purposes set aside the law to tax the liquor traffic in the state, as it probably will, there are excellent reasons for the conclusion that the act will fail of its object. It will be resented by the people, who will object to putting their hands in their pockets to make up several millions repaid to saloon-keepers, and it will precipitate a conflict with the liquor traffic that in no long time will wipe it out altogether. But the liquor men, though they should go solidly for the democratic party, may not be able to give that party the state in the coming election. They can give it no more support now than they did last year, when they massed their whole vote upon the democratic ticket, and yet the democratic vote that year was many thousands below the vote cast for Garfield. Blaine will get Garfield's vote, and more. It is by no means certain, however, therefore, that the liquor sellers can give Ohio to the democrats if they try, in a year when national questions are sure to call out the fullest possible vote.

One thing, however, is certain, namely, that if the liquor people unite solidly with the democratic party to beat down license and tax laws, they will get iron-clad prohibition as their reward. When they resolve to strike down license and tax, they leave no decent man any ground to stand on short of prohibition, and when it shall be made known that democracy and free whisky are synonymous terms, then prohibition will be accepted as the short and effective way of dealing with the arrogance and presumption of a great and aggressive form of evil. Should the supreme court of Ohio, in obedience to the mandate of democratic politicians, overthrow the Scott law, Ohio will be made a prohibition state just as soon as the necessary forms of bringing about a change of the constitution can be gone through. The prodigious vote of last year for prohibition in Ohio which fell short of a majority by only a few thousands in the largest poll ever made in a state election, is a sufficient indication of what may be expected if the political rum-sellers succeed in their present endeavors. They will force the republican party to take up prohibition in self-defense, by way of reprisal, and to curb the insolence of an immoral traffic. Think of a great state like Ohio being governed by the saloons, as the free whisky element here has tried to govern Portland!

Only one thing can possibly defeat the republican party in the coming election. That thing is the liquor question in Ohio and the west. Should the liquor traffic gain this temporary triumph, it will be to it as Bull Run was to the Southern Confederacy. Appomattox was less than four years distant from that glorious achievement." The fact that sensible liquor dealers see it will not do to make the Ohio question a party issue renders it improbable that the scheme to unite the liquor traffic upon an effort to give the national government to the democratic party in exchange for a court decision against the Scott tax law, will be successful. Taxation of the liquor traffic, with laws to regulate it, is the policy that commends itself to the judgment of multitudes of moderate men, but if they are not allowed to have this, if the liquor traffic arrogantly insists on its claim to be free from tax and regulation, and combines with a political party to govern the country on the promise that its "interests" shall be protected, then prohibition will rise to plague and suppress it altogether.

THE SALMON MARKET.

Depression of the salmon market suggests to many of our packers whether it would not be well to reduce the output next year. The matter has been considered somewhat by the owners of canneries, but no concert of action has yet been reached. There can be little question that the interest of all would be subserved by an agreement not to pack so many fish next year as have been packed during each season for a long time past. If such action is to be taken it ought to be taken soon, that is to say before preparations for next year's business must be made and stock and material procured for it. The salmon market is now flat, with no hopeful prospect of improvement. Some reduction of the supply on the market will be necessary before prices can improve. Packers cannot advance their interests nor help a great industry of the country by throwing large additional quantities upon an already glutted market. Quotations are only nominal, there is absolutely no movement, and the prices that could be obtained were sales forced, would not cover the cost of packing and leave any return whatever upon the investment. In these circumstances it would seem to be the part of prudence to secure unity of action among the packers for a small output, till there is an improved call on the market. In other branches of production this method is pursued with advantage. For example, the saw-mills of the Pacific coast, when lumber is in over-supply and prices are consequently below cost of production, form an agreement among themselves to cut a reduced amount of lumber within a given time. Some of the mills under the agreement lie still, and among others the amount to be cut is divided in proportion to their capacity. It is found that this method is for the interest of all. A like compact on the part of the salmon fisheries would probably promote this important industry and be of advantage to all concerned. To push the business of packing on and thereby glut the heavy stocks already offered upon a market that refuses to receive them can only bring disaster to the trade.

HEALTH AND LIFE.

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," and next to life health is esteemed the greatest of temporal blessings. This is the common view of the unmeasurable value of health and life to the individual. It cannot be expressed in terms of money. But the influence of national health upon national wealth admits of some estimate from the economic point of view. In an address recently delivered at the health exhibition in London the great surgeon Sir James Paget, discussed at some length this most important subject. He took as the basis of his remarks some tables prepared by an eminent actuary from the experience of the Manchester unity of Odd Fellows, which show that of the entire population of England and Wales between the ages of 15 and 65 each individual loses on an average nine days in the year from sickness. In other words the national loss arising from sickness amounts in every year to the sum of the industry of twenty millions of healthy people in their several spheres for one week. It would be difficult to estimate even approximately the money value of this loss. But it is obvious that it must be very great. To this must be added the loss arising from the deaths of those who die under the age of 15, and the still greater loss from the illness and the permanent effects of the illness of these young people. The mortality of children under 15 years in England and Wales was, in 1882, upwards of a quarter of a million. Each of these children during its short life is estimated to have cost on an average not less than £8, and to this absolute loss must be added the amount which, if they had survived, they would have produced. Still more striking is the estimate of loss from the premature death of adults. In 188[illegible] [illegible] persons died between the ages of 25 and 65 years. Many of those deaths might have been prevented or at least deferred. Sir James Paget says that if they had lived an average of five years more "we should have had in this way [illegible] and the last increase of work equivalent to that of at least six millions of weeks," as much, in other words, as six millions of people could do in one week.

But these calculations would be of no practical interest if these losses were not in a great measure preventable. "No one," says Mr. Paget, "who lives among the sick can doubt that a very large proportion of the sickness and loss of work which I have sought might have been prevented, or can doubt that in every succeeding generation a larger proportion still may be averted if only all men will strive that it may be so. Let me enumerate some of the chief sources of waste as they appear to me. Of the infectious fevers, smallpox might be rendered nearly harmless by careful and complete vaccination; typhoid and typhus, scarlet fever and measles might well be guarded against by infection being combined with [illegible]. So, probably, might whooping cough and diphtheria. Of the skilled [illegible] of artisans, there are very few which might be wholly set aside. Of the accidents to which they are especially liable, the greater part are due to carelessness. Of the rest due to bad food and foul air, to filth, to intemperance, to immorality, in so far as these are self-induced, they might by self-control and virtue be excluded; and, with these, scrofula, rickets, scurvy and all the whispered defects relating to them might be greatly diminished. It can only be a guess, but I am sure it is a very likely one, that I say that of all the losses of work of which I have spoken, of all the millions of weeks sadly spent and sadly wasted, a fourth part might have been saved; and that hereafter, if the people will have it so, a still larger proportion may be saved."

In proof of his "guess," he mentioned some striking improvements in the national health during the last few years. If the English death rate should continue at the low average of the five years from 1876 to 1880, the mean duration of male life would be increased two years, and that of female life by no less than three or four years as compared with the English life table. The larger part of this increase would take place within the most useful period of life, that is between the ages of 20 and 60. This, he estimates, "is equal to an addition of more than 4 per cent to the annual value of all the industry, mental and material, of the country."

This subject is of some importance in its relation to the cost of sanitary regulations in cities and towns. The expense incurred in this way must be met by a tax upon the public, and people sometimes complain that this is a burden. But when they are shown that the improved health and the prolonged life of the community directly contribute to its aggregate wealth they may be more easily reconciled to the public expenses.

With the present over-supply of almost everything that humanity stands in need of in this country, there ought to be no hard times if the consumers were not kept apart from the sources of supply by artificial causes. The difficulty seems to be somewhere in the channels of distribution and not at the fountain of supplies. This difficulty has not escaped the notice of one presidential candidate who is giving his constituents the benefit of his ideas upon the subject. Great concessions have already been made by the railroads in Minnesota, as well as in Oregon and Washington. The reduction in the price of transporting wheat which has been made by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroads in Minnesota will make a difference of about $300,000 to the farmers. But the determination of the millers of Minneapolis to uphold prices by a reduction in the manufacture of flour will not allow the consumers to share with the producers in this concession. It is probable that the present state of affairs will cause the people to take a deeper interest in the subject of transportation than ever before in order that the opposite extremes of supply and demand may be brought closer together.

We publish this morning some valuable suggestions in reference to the taxation of costs in civil causes in our courts. A bill embodying these suggestions has been passed by the senate at each of the last two or three sessions of the legislature, but it was in each instance defeated in the house. An attempt will be made to get it through both houses at the next session and we trust it will be successful. The suggestion in reference to the increase of the salaries of judges will also, we trust, secure favorable consideration. The writer of this communication pertinently says, in a private note, that "if the people are educated a little before hand, legislation is rendered much easier." For this purpose the columns of THE OREGONIAN are open, and through them a larger class of people may be reached than through any other organ of intelligence in the state. We hope to receive other communications from this writer, as well as from others as competent as he to instruct the people and to aid them in the passage of wise and useful laws.

Though the democratic majority in the next house of congress is likely to be reduced, it is probable that the democrats will retain control of that body, and there is a chance for their gaining the senate also, if they should elect the president. The republicans are not likely to have more than their present number, and if the democrats should capture the White House they can undoubtedly have the two Virginia senators, Mahone and Riddleberger, who will in that event, as now, hold the balance of power. But in order to retain their present number the republicans must secure the legislatures of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, which are now democratic.

It now comes out that Senator Lot M. Morrill had a lot of Little Rock bonds. This participation with Blaine in his unfortunate investment may be rather embarrassing to the democrats' indorsement of him as a particularly pure senator at the same time that they argue the same dealings to be proof of corruption on Blaine's part. But it seems to afford a full justification of the widow's hard feelings toward Blaine.

TRADE QUESTIONS.

The Financial Chronicle says that the "politicians are beginning to take an interest in trade questions." But if we may judge politicians by the men who go to congress, they are not so far in their manifestations of interest in the subject in the platforms of political conventions than in the legislative assembly. At the last session of congress every measure proposed to extend American trade failed to pass. Nothing was done to promote commerce in the direction of Mexico or Canada. The navigation law which prevents the purchase and registry of foreign built ships was kept on the statute books. The tariff system with all its complications, inconsistencies and wrongs was unmolested. The truth is that the politicians are so much absorbed in politics that they do not take the necessary time and labor to inform themselves on trade questions. The bankers and business men who have had occasion to go to Washington to procure needed legislation within the past two years, have found that congressmen, with few exceptions, are ignorant and indifferent about all "trade questions." The only interest they take in them is to learn how they will influence votes. The majority do not understand the first principles of trade and commerce. Only a few of the men in either house are competent to take broad and enlightened views of political economy. They do not understand the effect of bad laws upon the prosperity of the country. We published yesterday a striking statement in reference to this—what Mr. Thorold Rogers says on the subject of a base and over-valued currency. The history of labor and wages in England has been dominated for two centuries by the base money the issue of which lasted but sixteen years. The tendency of politicians is to treat all these matters of trade and commerce as "local issues," and be governed in their action in reference to them by their influence upon local interests. While a few persons may in [illegible] acquire wealth from laws that are passed under the influence of [illegible], [illegible] our navigation laws. In legislating upon the subject of trade and commerce whether foreign or inter-state, the aim should be to secure the greatest good of the greatest number. [illegible]

The electoral votes of Ohio [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] giving a [illegible] of the present situation [illegible] visit of Mr. Blaine as part of the plan [illegible] extraordinary effort [illegible] canvass shows that they [illegible] in getting to work [illegible] fighting, as if for the presidency itself.

Wisconsin is the leading cranberry state; Michigan is second. The average yield of a marsh is 100 to 200 bushels to the acre. The picking season lasts two weeks, and five bushels is a good day's work. Seventy-five cents a bushel is the picker's pay. The Wisconsin crop is shipped to Chicago commission houses at $8 to $9 a barrel. A well-improved marsh containing 40 acres of bushes will yield about $6,000, and with every large crop the sum can be nearly doubled. Washington territory has a great deal of cranberry land that will yield as well as any in Wisconsin. The wild cranberry grows abundantly in western Washington.

An alleged independent newspaper supporting the papa of little Oscar Folsom for president, thinks it was "vindicated" in Mr. Blaine to [illegible] of Fisher that he tell the truth in vindication of his character, and to present a draft of the terms in which he wished it written. Alleged independent newspapers are liable to be very squeamish in one direction and not at all particular about other matters in which the question of propriety and decency is more apparent.

Last night's republican parade was not one of remarkable size, but well appointed and enthusiastic. There were probably about 400 torches. The speeches were spirited and well received. This "demonstration" was a very creditable opening of a campaign which hitherto has been quite dull and even lifeless. Interest will now grow until election day, and Oregon will go for Blaine and Logan by 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

"Among the prominent and [illegible] respectable republicans who are supporting Mr. Blaine," says the New York Tribune, "are such men as Senators Hoar, Dawes and Hawley and Messrs. Long and Lodge. They will do very well. Western republicans, in this state, plenty good enough to team with, but a greater deal than can be found anywhere outside of republican ranks."

Vilification is the favorite democratic weapon in every presidential campaign. The democratic malignants and conspirators have at home [illegible] against the republican candidates, which they give to the sensational and slanderous press for the purpose of traducing the fair fame and history and character of the party. But the [illegible] device has never yet succeeded.

Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, said in a speech at Boston the other night: "Now, gentlemen, what is the record of the democracy? If this hall were all filled with democrats, if every man here was a democrat and I am called in their behalf, I could clear the hall in three minutes by reading them their own platforms of 1868 or 1872."

In Springfield (Mass.) the electric light question is before the city authorities as it is here. The city has had a contract with an electric light company, which has just expired, and the question is whether it shall be renewed. A member of the council showed that a saving of over $2,500 could be made by returning to gaslamps.

"Villard's Vindication" is the heading under which several eastern papers print Mr. Villard's recent statement. It was a vindication, no doubt, in the eyes of the holders of Northern Pacific stocks. But how was it for the subscribers to Transcontinental?

PRESS PITH.

When a Boston man desires to be extremely hospitable, he invites a visitor presenting a letter of introduction to a seat in his pew at church next Sabbath.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Waiter, didn't I tell you to give me a piece of melon off the ice?" "Yes, sah, you did, sah." "Well, this piece is as warm as a tin roof." "Yas, sah. Dat's cause hit's off de ice, sah. Days alhus warm when dey's off de ice, sah."—Chicago News.

Phil Armour was expelled from school at Watertown, in this state, for taking a girl out riding in school hours. He went to Chicago and has made millions in cornering (not cornering) pork. The obvious moral need not be stated to bright boys in Watertown.—New York World.

New York Sun: Perhaps Cleveland is really a reformer, and if so, the work has been done in private and in silence. So far as the unaided eye can see, his chief act of reform has consisted in putting a railroad man to rule the canals and in bargaining for delegates to support him in convention. We fear that Cleveland is a sham.

Cincinnati Times-Star: Blaine for thirty years has been a man of extensive and varied correspondence. Cleveland, as a letter writer, is comparatively unknown. So, while Blaine's musty old letters are being disinterred for political effect, the cemetery of the past is stirred up in vain for any correspondence of Cleveland's.

CABINETS FOR ALL.

New York Truth publishes the following amusing article:

The Herald during the late hot spell found time to [illegible] the public with suggested cabinets for each of the presidential candidates, particularly for the exact [illegible] Suppose we all try our hands at the [illegible] cabinet-making [illegible] which we charge nothing:

A CLEVELAND CABINET.
Secretary of state, Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of treasury, August Belmont.
Secretary of war, General McClellan.
Secretary of navy, [illegible].
Secretary of interior, Carl Schurz.
Attorney general, Joseph McDonald.
Postmaster General, W. F. Vilas.

A BLAINE CABINET.
Secretary of state, Judge [illegible].
Secretary of treasury, S. B. Elkins.
Secretary of war, Murat Halstead.
Secretary of the navy, Wm. E. Chandler.
Secretary of interior, Eugene Hale.
Attorney general, Ben Harrison.
Postmaster general, John Stewart.

A BUTLER CABINET.
Secretary of state, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant secretary of state, Henry Greer.
Secretary of treasury, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant secretary of treasury, [illegible] Jones.
Secretary of war, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant secretary of war, Robert Blissert.
Secretary of navy, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant secretary of navy, [illegible].
Secretary of interior, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant secretary of interior, Thomas [illegible] Craig.
Attorney general, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant attorney general, Michael Norton.
Postmaster general, Benjamin F. Butler.
Assistant postmaster general, John Kelly.
Assistant postmaster general, Charles A. Dana.

A LOCKWOOD CABINET.
Secretary of state, Susan B. Anthony.
Secretary of treasury, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
Secretary of war, Dr. Mary Walker.
Secretary of navy, Kate Field.
Secretary of interior, Jennie June.
Attorney general, Whitelaw Reid.
Postmaster general, Henry [illegible].

A ST. JOHN CABINET.
Secretary of state, Marion Gibbs.
Secretary of the navy, [illegible].
Secretary of war, [illegible].
Secretary of the treasury, [illegible].
Secretary of interior, [illegible].
Attorney general, Neal Dow.
Postmaster general, John Hart.

It will be noticed that in the Butler cabinet we give [illegible] the general will [illegible] in this fashion.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

[illegible]

The Boston [illegible] Cleveland [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chicago Herald [illegible] that the four [illegible] republican [illegible] the same time, and it suggests that the municipal [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] and Hendricks review the financial side of the question.

We [illegible] Mr. Blaine [illegible]

[illegible] present it seems [illegible] of leaders [illegible] the democratic [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] That is just one third. If the democratic organizations are out [illegible] Cleveland and two-thirds [illegible] his chances of election are failing.

The New York World's feelings [illegible] hurt owing to [illegible] Secretary Folger [illegible] while attending Secretary Folger's funeral received a dispatch announcing that the majority in Maine would be 17,000, and the largest since 1868. This says the indignant World, "was [illegible] within view of the mourners at the funeral, held at the city." There is evidently ground for feeling badly about this, [illegible] of the mourners at Folger's funeral [illegible] the World's feelings so much as the democratic mourners who were all [illegible] news from Maine.

New York Christian Union: [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] is more than the state [illegible] it is more dangerous and [illegible] reform for a season than to attempt to purchase it at so dear a price as the election of a man against whom such charges are presented and from whom and from whose friends it can [illegible] there is neither denial nor explanation.

Mr. Hendricks, twenty years ago this fall, we went to the [illegible] that the people would [illegible] might call him "the [illegible] Lincoln [illegible]." This is the man the democrats [illegible] asking the patriotic masses [illegible] to elect to the vice presidency.—[illegible]

Fabens' Cyclopedia of [illegible] authority [illegible] the statement [illegible] original Maine [illegible] law was passed by the legislature of that state in 1851, and was approved by Governor John Hubbard. That legislature was democratic, and Governor Hubbard was a democrat. From 1855 [illegible] Maine was continuously democratic state, except that Governor Kent, a Whig, was elected in 1838 and 1840. This fact shows [illegible] sentiment in which the Maine law [illegible] as well as the legislature by which it was enacted, was democratic.

WHAT SOME PAPERS SAY

Washington Critic: Did Mr. Hendricks write the address of Tammany hall? It reads like his Indiana letter—very [illegible].

Philadelphia Call: "John Kelly has a new idea [illegible] than Hendricks [illegible] against [illegible] Kelly knows what he is talking about."

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: After having stuck the knife into Cleveland and turned it round, Tammany has resolved to attend the funeral in a body on the 4th of November.

Cleveland Leader: The enormous natural gas wells being struck in western Pennsylvania indicate that under that section lies the place where democratic politicians go after death.

Providence Star: The New York World calls Ben Butler "an incorrigible tramp." His present occupation [illegible] to keep the old woman of the [illegible] party [illegible].

Knoxville Journal: The republican party has been the earnest and constant advocate of the complete independence of the citizen, within the limits of law, and has insisted that the citizen should be protected by the law. This cannot be claimed for democracy in any southern state.

New York Sun: Considered as a public man, Mr. Cleveland is far inferior to Mr. Blaine in point of intelligence, knowledge and familiarity with affairs. He has not yet served a tolerable apprenticeship, and is not at all qualified to set up as a first workman. Besides, the faults of his character and the disgraceful stains that rest upon it are quite as bad as those which disqualify Mr. Blaine—in some respects they are worse. They are meaner, and indicate a meaner kind of man. No intelligent voter who rejects Blaine for unfitness would think of adopting Cleveland.

Detroit Post: The Chicago Times says: "Some of the republican organs are trying to make the prohibitionists believe that a vote for St. John is a vote for Cleveland. It is nothing of the kind. It is a vote for a principle. Is the spirit husband and a happy home?" Ah! yes, just so. A vote "for principle" [illegible] St. John is a vote "for a temperate husband and a happy home" [illegible] Cleveland? A vote for Cleveland is "nothing of the kind." In fact a vote for Cleveland clearly isn't a vote for any husband at all, and certainly isn't a vote for a happy home. Mr. Cleveland isn't that kind of a man. Probably this is one of the reasons why such a paper as the Chicago Times supports Cleveland so enthusiastically.

Family Jealousy.

Little Maud—Well, I don't care if your ma is pretty. She ain't so rich as mine.

Little Mollie—Yes she is, too. When she goes to a party she has a French maid come to do up her hair, so there, now.

Little Maud—Pooh! that's nothing. My ma sends hers to the hairdressers.—Philadelphia Call.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Rainier, [illegible] August 21, Mr. W. F. Deitz, of Oak Point, W. T., to Miss [illegible] Isbenbower, of Rainier, Oregon. At Portland, Oregon, September [illegible] Q. A. Henry Clarke [illegible] Blaisdell [illegible] Springfield [illegible]

DIED.

September [illegible] Margaret J. Stuart, wife of Horatio [illegible] Funeral from residence, No. 8 [illegible] First street, [illegible] today.

October Styles. Butterick's Patterns at Miss Hall's Store, 83 Yamhill street.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stone, Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] ALL WOOL DRESSES SENT [illegible]

THE LARGEST BRICK HOTEL IN THE CITY [illegible]

THE ACME ELECTRIC BELT CURES [illegible] rheumatism [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

TWO GERMAN GIRLS DESIRE TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES [illegible] FIRST WESTPHAL [illegible]

PERSONAL—M. E. B. A LETTER NOT AR[illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR WITH [illegible]

$4000 WORTH OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE [illegible] to be sold regardless of cost inside of thirty days. Goods in first-class order. [illegible] bankrupt stock. At No. [illegible] Front [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN, 5 YEARS A RESIDENT OF this city, at [illegible] years' experience in the grocery and [illegible] business [illegible] Will drive clerk or take charge of books. Address P. O. Box 74.

WANTED—A POSITION AS NIGHT WATCH [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian office.

TO RENT—TWO NEW DWELLING HOUSES [illegible] WEBFOOT [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOOT LATHE [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS FITTING [illegible] Address NEST, [illegible] Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A FARM [illegible] Washington [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSES [illegible]

LOST [illegible]

LESSONS GIVEN IN [illegible] PAINTING ON [illegible] SMITH [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP [illegible]

WANTED—A TEN SHED [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

HOUSE [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] FRANK [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED [illegible]

TRUNKS [illegible]

[illegible]

HANDSOME HOUSE [illegible]

RETIRING [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER cheeses, new German pickles [illegible] fancy delicacies, groceries and fruits. MRS. BACM [illegible] Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

TURKISH AND MEDICAL BATHS [illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 73 Morrison street

MME. E. VERDIER, COR. FIFTH AND ALDER [illegible]

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. [illegible] BATES [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

CROCKERY VS. CASH.

McBRIDE'S sells lower than lowest [illegible] for Cash [illegible] Morrison bet Third and Fourth.

Greenwood Cemetery.

[illegible]

INSURANCE AGENCY.

GEORGE L. STORY,

[illegible]

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of London. Established in 1782

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF EACH AND ALL [illegible]

CONTINUATION SALE

OF

MECHANICS' TOOLS, HARDWARE, ETC

TO-DAY THURSDAY, SEPT 25,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At [illegible] Third st., bet. Alder and Morrison

A. B. RICHARDSON, [illegible]

CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE list [illegible]

SEALY, MASON & CO.,

[illegible]

NOTICE

ALL FAIR MEN ARE CAUTIONED TO SAY away from [illegible] ROBINSON [illegible]

EDWARD J. FINCK

HAS RETURNED AND WILL RESUME HIS [illegible]

THE REDUCED FARE!

[illegible]

GRAND RALLY!

IRISH-AMERICAN

Blaine & Logan League!

[illegible]

LADIES INVITED TO ATTEND!

Good Music in Attendance

WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN.

READ GOV. GEO. S. BOUTWELL'S BOOK

Price $1 50. A. ROMAN, General Agent, 120 Sutter st., San Francisco.

TO LET—ROOMS

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms near postoffice, private family, [illegible] bath, references exchanged. Address C., postoffice drawer [illegible]

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT MODERATE [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

LIGHT ROOMS FROM [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS ONLY TO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE [illegible]

COTTAGE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, FIRST ST [illegible]

HOME-LIKE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARD if desired, [illegible] terms reasonable. [illegible] Taylor street.

[illegible] A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES

TO LEASE—ROOM COTTAGE [illegible] MARTIN WINTER [illegible]

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE LODGING HOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT—ON SECOND AND [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD

FOR RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible]

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—INTELLIGENT SALESMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, LIVE AGENTS [illegible]

MAN OF TALENT AND ABILITY [illegible]

WANTS

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT A WINDOW [illegible]

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

NEW MARKET THEATER

[illegible] CONNELLY [illegible]

MR. LAWRENCE

BARRETT.

Supported by LOUIS JAMES and

Excellent Company.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

[illegible] FRANCESCA DA RIMINI [illegible] MERCHANT OF VENICE [illegible] DAVID GARRICK [illegible]

New Scenery, Costumes and Music

[illegible]

THE TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison st.

[illegible]

TO-NIGHT,

THE LITTLE DUKE

Admission [illegible]

FALL MEETING

OF

City View Driving Park

TO CONTINUE 3 DAYS,

[illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPT 25

RUNNING RACE [illegible]

FRIDAY, SEPT 26

RUNNING [illegible]

SATURDAY, SEPT 27

RUNNING [illegible]

CAPT. B. SCHNEIDER

HIMES, The Printer

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

5 and 7 Washington street Portland, Or.

TOWNE

THE LEADING

Photographer,

First and Morrison.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chopped Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also Groceries and Provisions.

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARBER SHOP [illegible] and doing a first class business [illegible] particulars H. A. S., care Oregonian office.

A MAN WITH $2000 CAN PURCHASE [illegible] stock. Address [illegible] Oregonian office.

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP [illegible] shelving, casing and [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—TWO [illegible] description of [illegible] Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—KAUFF'S GERMAN BAKERY [illegible] Apply to [illegible] First st.

FOR SALE—A FLOURING MILL WITH [illegible] a bargain. For information [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEW STORE AND LOT IN [illegible] Minnville. Address box 21, [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$25 [illegible] ACRES, RUNNING WATER [illegible] from city. Also 30 acres, same [illegible] Stark st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS AT [illegible] Market price $350. Call at [illegible]

MUST BE SOLD—A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] 50x100, for only $40 [illegible] COX & WILLIAMS [illegible] Oak and Pine [illegible]

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $125 IN COWAN'S ADDITION [illegible] La Camas, W. T. [illegible] E. S. COWAN.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM JUNCTION [illegible] rich bottom land; 140 acres [illegible] running streams [illegible] a bargain, as the property [illegible] First street.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] miles from Forest Grove [illegible] Martin farm, 60 acres [illegible] timber [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO. [illegible] AT THE OLD STAND [illegible] all kinds of yellow and [illegible]

[illegible] SESSION [illegible] attention to beginners [illegible] Morrison st.

MISS LAURA TATE WILL PLAY [illegible] method.

[illegible] DONE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HOTELS [illegible]

[illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] MANUFACTURE [illegible] Highest [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]

REWARD—A REWARD OF $50 WILL BE PAID [illegible] THOMPSON [illegible]

[illegible] WATKINS [illegible] Washington [illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE [illegible] September 22 [illegible] Portland [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN THAT [illegible] 1884 W. T. Shanahan [illegible] assignor [illegible] creditors [illegible] hereby notified to present their claims [illegible] Dated Sept 10 1884 [illegible] NOON, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] 10th day of September 1884 William [illegible] made a general assignment of all property for the benefit of creditors to the undersigned assignee, under provisions of the statute of Oregon entitled "An act to secure creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors," approved October 18th 1878, and all creditors of said William Griffin are hereby notified to present their claims under oath at the office of [illegible], corner of Morrison and First streets, Portland, Oregon, within three months from this date. Dated September 10th 1884.

W. H. TINDALE, Assignee.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Portland Mechanics' Fair

Oct. 9th to 25th, Inclusive.

Most Complete Exhibit of the Mechanical Skill, Inventions, Art, Agriculture and Natural Products of the North Pacific Coast Ever Presented to the Public

EXHIBITS AND PREMIUMS.

[illegible] character [illegible] there is no charge [illegible] meritorious [illegible]

A [illegible] Orchestra will be present [illegible] afternoon and evening.

Military and Fireman's Day

[illegible] Military and Fire [illegible] company [illegible] Superintendent.

Reductions in Rates of Fare

[illegible] running into Portland [illegible] round trip [illegible] returned [illegible] not changed [illegible]

ADMISSION.

[illegible] Season Ticket [illegible]

Single Season Ticket [illegible]

Single Admission [illegible]

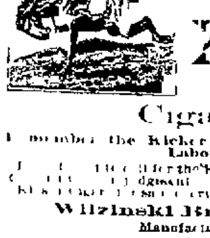
[illegible] Single Admission [illegible]

[illegible] on application [illegible]

[illegible] CONGLE, Pres.

E. W. ALLEN, Superintendent.

[illegible] Portland, Oregon.



Bear in M[illegible]

The Famo[illegible]

Kicke[illegible]

Cigars.

Remember the Kicker is made by [illegible] Labor

[illegible] for the Kicker Cigar. We [illegible]

Wilzinski Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers.

Cor. Front and Alder Sts., Portland

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Portland, Oregon.

FULL SET of TEETH $10. Best [illegible] Hurd's Vitalized [illegible] Nitrous Oxide Gas for [illegible] extraction of teeth [illegible] at eastern prices. [illegible] BROS., graduates of [illegible] delphia Dental [illegible] Room 6 Union Block, [illegible] street entrance.

The Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 2[illegible] 1884

[illegible]

PERSONAL

[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible]

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

[illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP [illegible] A GOOD LO[illegible] doing a first class business. Address H. A., care Oregonian office.

[illegible] $300 CAN PURCHASE A GOOD [illegible] all store and stock. Address [illegible] office.

[illegible]RES FOR SALE CHEAP, CONSIST[illegible] vers, shelving, casing and prescription [illegible] Oregonian.

TWO [illegible] SHOT [illegible] for [illegible] Address, [illegible]

SAUCE [illegible] BAKERY AND [illegible] Apply to [illegible] DAWSON, over [illegible]

A FLOURING MILL WITH [illegible] power [illegible] For information [illegible] Stark street.

A NEW STORE AND LOT IN THE [illegible] McMinnville. Address box 71, McMinn[illegible]

SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] ACRES, RUNNING WATER, [illegible] Also [illegible] same distance [illegible] Stark st.

TWO CHOICE LOTS AT CORNER [illegible] and Mark [illegible] Call at P. [illegible]

A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] lots left [illegible] COX & WILLIAMS, [illegible] Oak and [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE IN GOWAN'S ADDI[illegible] town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas [illegible] and business town on the Colum[illegible] [illegible] are invited to come and see for [illegible] cheaply [illegible] home. [illegible] COWAN.

[illegible] ONE MILE FROM JUNCTION [illegible] 140 acres [illegible] good for [illegible] property [illegible] J. R. WITH[illegible] First street.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] 3 miles from Dilley [illegible] Forest Grove. The [illegible] 170 acres [illegible] rich bottom [illegible] 30 acres [illegible] For sale [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & [illegible]

[illegible]SINESS SPECIALS.

[illegible] OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO., [illegible] OF [illegible] THE OLD STAND [illegible] all kinds of yellow and black [illegible]

[illegible] GIVEN ON [illegible] special attention to beginners. Terms [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

[illegible] WILL [illegible] PUPILS [illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE [illegible] Hall [illegible]

[illegible]STAURANT CORNER OF FIRST AND [illegible] FRANK [illegible]

[illegible] HALL BROKER, MINING AND [illegible]

[illegible] GUTTMAN, MANUFACTURERS [illegible] Fancy Furs [illegible] First st. [illegible] Orders promptly filled. Highest [illegible] furs.

[illegible]ECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] IS THE LEADING [illegible]

[illegible] REWARD OF $50 WILL BE PAID [illegible] the person who [illegible] and signed on the [illegible] THOMPSON &

[illegible] MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL [illegible] WATKINS & COR[illegible] Washington [illegible]

[illegible] AND SHOES. NOTICE IS [illegible] that on Saturday, September 27, 1884, [illegible] sell at public auction the fol[illegible] property [illegible] Portland, Or. [illegible] Auction[illegible]

[illegible] HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] Mc[illegible] has made an as[illegible] property [illegible] for the [illegible] creditors [illegible] are hereby notified to pre[illegible] at my office, No. [illegible] Portland, Or., [illegible] three months [illegible] J. F. O. TOWNSDALE, assignee. Sept. 11, 1884.

[illegible] HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE [illegible] 1884, W. T. Shanahan made [illegible] of his property for the benefit of [illegible] the undersigned as assignee under the [illegible] entitled "An act to se[illegible] just division of the estates of debtors [illegible] assignees for the benefit of creditors, [illegible] all creditors of said W. T. Shana[illegible] notified to present their claims, under [illegible] at the office of Gearin & Gilbert, corner of [illegible] streets, Portland, Or., within three [illegible] this date. W. [illegible] NOON, Assignee. [illegible] 1884.

[illegible] HEREBY GIVEN THAT UPON [illegible] day of September, 1884, William Griffi[illegible] assignment of property for the benefit [illegible] the undersigned as assignee, under the [illegible] statute of Oregon entitled "An act [illegible] just division of the estates of [illegible] to assignees for the benefit of [illegible] October 18, 1878, and all creditors [illegible] Griffi are hereby notified to present [illegible] at the office of [illegible] corner of Morrison and First street, Port[illegible] within three months from this date. [illegible] 18th, 1884. W. H. TISDALE, Assignee.

[illegible] ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

[illegible]echanics' Fair,

[illegible]th to 25th, Inclusive.

[illegible] Exhibit of the Mechanical [illegible]entions, Art, Agriculture and Products of the North Pa[illegible] Coast Ever Presented to the Public.

[illegible]TS AND PREMIUMS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Orchestra will be present each [illegible] evening.

[illegible]y and Fireman's Day.

[illegible]

[illegible]ions in Rates of Fare

[illegible]

[illegible]ADMISSION.

[illegible] $3 00 / 3 50 / 30 / 1 50 / 25

[illegible] Bear in Mind [illegible] The Famous [illegible]

Kicker

Cigars.

[illegible] the Kicker is made by White [illegible] Labor.

[illegible]inski Bros. & Co., [illegible] Agents, [illegible] Portland.

[illegible]STABLISHED 185[illegible]

[illegible], Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

[illegible]SALE DRUGGISTS,

[illegible]rtland, Oregon.

FULL SET OF TEETH, $10. Best $15. Hurd's Vitalized air and Ni[illegible] trous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. [illegible] at eastern prices. [illegible] BROS., graduates of Phila[illegible] delphia Dental College, Room 54 Union block, Stark street entrance.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 25, 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID [illegible])

Daily, per month [illegible]
Daily, with Sunday, per month [illegible]
Daily, per year [illegible]
Daily, with Sunday, per year [illegible]
Sunday, per year [illegible]
Sunday and Weekly, per year [illegible]
The Weekly, per year [illegible]

(TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS)

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted [illegible]
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included [illegible]

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK CITY—S. C. Beckwith [illegible]
[illegible] OF TRIBUNE [illegible]
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas [illegible]
[illegible] news agency
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son [illegible] Chestnut sts., and Times office
CINCINNATI—Public Library
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress
ST. PAUL—Pioneer Press office
BOSTON—Offices of [illegible]
ST. LOUIS—Parvin & Sons [illegible]
PITTSBURG—[illegible] Fleming Bros. [illegible] Smith.

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

Send a copy to your friends in the East [illegible] to twelve pages. Three months [illegible]

PERSONAL

Miss Ada Coburn returned yesterday from Victoria.

Geo. Collins, warden at the state penitentiary, is in the city.

Mr. Charles F. Crowell returned yesterday from southern Oregon.

Mr George W. Belt of Independence is registered at the St. Charles.

Prof. E. J. Finck returned on Tuesday from Europe, after an absence of six months.

Councilman J. J. Holland, who has been sick for two weeks, is again able to be on the street.

Mr. Ed Hughes, local agent for Russ [illegible] & Co., of Massillon, Ohio, is quite sick at his home, [illegible] Harrison street.

Mr. N. Johansen, so terribly burned in the Rosefung fire, has almost recovered, [illegible] at his home in Astoria.

Mr. C. M. Coe, formerly of the *[illegible]*, but late city editor of the Victoria [illegible], arrived here yesterday, and leaves in a few days for the east.

Mr. A. J. Megler, main host of the Occident at Astoria, returned yesterday from a three weeks' hunting and fishing trip on the McKenzie, much improved in health.

BRIEF MENTION

Races to-day at City View park.

The $18,000 express case is still [illegible] state Circuit court.

Preston C. Smith has taken George Wood's [illegible] house for the winter.

J. R. Dawson has been appointed assignee of Claude Fisher, vice Lewis Palmentier.

Captain Moore of company B, second battalion, was presented with a beautiful bouquet as the company was passing up Fourth street.

Passed Medford last night, to arrive here this afternoon, L. B. Edwards, Ira Harrington and J. Harrington of San Francisco, and Mrs. [illegible] Rider of Yreka.

Miss Ada Wallace, who visited Portland with the "Esmeralda" company and afterward with "Wiums," was married in New York recently to Mr. Gus. Levick, a well-known actor.

Acting Auditor Curry has laid before the grand jury the transcript of the testimony taken before the special committee appointed to examine charges made against Mayor Chapman last November.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron yesterday, to arrive here to-day: C. Eckenbough, Mrs. G. S. Bernas, G. S. Barns, Jr., C. Riley and wife, James Fryer, Henry Martin and wife.

The Truth About La Camas.

Is that it is the only place in the northwest that [illegible] by the present dull times.

Its magnificent water power and its fine location, backed by its large capital, must make it always [illegible] It is now the liveliest town in the northwest.

Its people are principally [illegible] from the east who have brought large capital and abundant [illegible] prise with them.

It is the best place in all this country for new [illegible] to make a start in business or to get work.

It is not a real estate speculation and has no real estate boomers.

It costs only $1 (for the round trip) and a few hours' time to go and see it.

Take the steamer "Traveler" at the foot of [illegible] street, Portland, at 2:30 P. M. daily.

The Brush Electric Light on Masts.

That the people of Portland may know what is being done, we would inform them that the cost of lighting their city in 1882 was $1,175 18, and in 1883 $1,[illegible], with a further increase this year for the [illegible] of light furnished. The Oregon Electric Light company offer to illuminate the city with ten masts [illegible] to carry four lamps giving [illegible] of light of the Brush system [illegible] lighted on South Third street for $[illegible] per year. Thus the city would receive [illegible] leaving each lamp to light [illegible] tax payers should inspect this [illegible]

Mrs A. S. Jorgensen

Wishes to say to the ladies of Portland and vicinity that on account of the early season and being so busy with orders, she finds it impossible to have a regular opening day, but on and after Saturday next, Sept. [illegible] all her new fall and winter goods will be on [illegible] She invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves. She has an elegant stock of fine French pattern hats and bonnets; also all the latest novelties in the millinery line. She has engaged as trimmer Mrs. Estyne of Chicago, and guarantees satisfaction [illegible] kinds of trimming.

Assignee Sale.

The entire stock of dry goods, fancy goods, [illegible] ladies', misses' and children's shoes, men's and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., must be sold within the next thirty days regardless of cost. New York Store, Fourth [illegible] streets, East Portland. R. GOLDSMITH, Assign[ee].

Dr Mintie,

The celebrated specialist of San Francisco, will be in Portland for a few days. The doctor is a thoroughly educated medical gentleman, and is known all over the Pacific coast as having performed remarkable cures in his line of practice. This will be a rare opportunity to consult the greatest specialist right in our own midst.

See advertisement on [illegible] page.

"Caste."

The members of the Catholic Dramatic and Musical Society will produce the original comedy of "Caste," at the Turn Verein hall Thursday evening, [illegible] Doors open at 7:30; curtain raised at 8 P. M. On this occasion the only crazy dress on the Pacific coast will be worn by [illegible] in the cast.

Railroad Tickets

Tickets to all points east over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Short Line for sale [illegible] as well, ticket agent O. R. & N. Co., Ash st. wharf, Portland, or [illegible] regular coupon ticket agents [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Domestic Sewing Machines, [illegible]

[illegible] Cardinell's Boat House, [illegible]

Ferguson's hair cutting [illegible] street. Every man an artist.

A juicy steak, chops [illegible] Fabre's, in bank block, Astoria.

Choice brands of [illegible] cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Take that broken sewing machine to Barbey. He alone can fix it. 83 Morrison street, near Fourth.

For a fine cigar call on John Flinn, [illegible] First and Oak. All kinds smokers' articles. Fine line of walking canes.

Quaker lamps, cocoanut taffy, [illegible] peppermints, peanut taffy and [illegible] creams. [illegible] corner of Fourth and Morrison streets.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Louis Myers, formerly of 121 First street, has removed to 13 Alder street. Owing to the hard times quantities of unredeemed pledges have accumulated which can be bought at 50 cents [illegible] the dollar at the great Oregon [illegible] Myers, 13 Alder street.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 177 First street, Portland, Or. General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household. [illegible] and sewing machines [illegible] genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE Promotes the Growth of the Hair, And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, as a remedy for [illegible] tion, Scrofula, all wasting diseases [illegible] we venture to say has no equal [illegible] of medicine.

Pond's Extract, for pains, aches [illegible] Its power is supreme over all diseases that come [illegible] range. It never fails. Try it once.

Mrs. J. L. Warner's Home-made Bread May be had at Meacham & Crocker's, Third and [illegible] Ferson, McClellan's, Stark near Second; Alisky, Baum & Co's; Fleishman's Coffee House; Oak, near Front; Vienna Coffee House, Morrison and Fourth. Delivered to any part of the city by orders being left at above places.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

Warehouse Trucks [illegible] wagon and carriage shop, 33-35 Salmon st.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the short line to all eastern points, and it runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ALBINA FERRY CASE DECIDED.—In the state circuit court yesterday the decision of Judge R. P. Boise in the case of the Multnomah Railway company vs. Hackett and vice versa, was read by the clerk. The effect of this decision is to secure to the Multnomah Railway company their two-thirds interest in the Albina ferry which they purchased [illegible] years ago from Norman Lunch, Hackett's partner. This has been the [illegible] of the company all the time that the [illegible] and it is now given [illegible] provisos whatever. The decision goes on to consider at length to sum up the earnings of the company during the time since the litigation began and before a receiver was appointed, and finds that a two-thirds part now due the railway company is $3,[illegible] to which they are entitled, and which must be paid or an execution will issue. The receiver, Nat. H. [illegible] has not yet been discharged, and it is possible that the two interests will continue him in his present position, both drawing from him their proper shares. This victory for the railway company has been long postponed, but is a matter of business farness the company's claim should never have been disputed.

TWO INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS FOILED.—The incipient fire discovered and extinguished about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, briefly reported in THE OREGONIAN, was in a building on the west side of Fifth street, between F and G, formerly occupied by the Tacoma Lime Company as a warehouse. A Mr. Brown who lives in the immediate vicinity, happened to be up at the time, he having gone to his stable to give attention to a horse which was kicking violently. Mr. Brown, with a number of neighbors whom he alarmed, extinguished the blaze. Inspection of the premises showed that an incendiary had broken into the warehouse, opened a can of coal oil of about four hundred cases belonging to Selling & Co. were stored in the building, and poured a stream leading to the outside. About two hours later fire was discovered under Mr. Brown's residence and was luckily extinguished without damage. A Chinese hat filled with paper and saturated with coal oil, had been placed there and fired.

JACKSONVILLE GRAPES.—A gentleman who owns a large vineyard near Jacksonville was in the city yesterday investigating the fruit business to see what the prospects were for selling his grape here. He found that at the present rates of freight on the O. & C. R. R. he could not compete with the California grapes. He says that his grapes are better flavored than California grapes; he saw in the market, and judging from the samples received at THE OREGONIAN office from southern Oregon, he is right. It is too bad that we cannot be supplied with grapes from that section. The crop there this year is double what it was last year, and as the rate of construction has stopped, no market is to be had there. But there is no money in shipping grapes here at the present time, leaving the drayage and freight, but a fortune in a year, leaves no margin.

WANTS HIS JUDGMENT PAID.—[illegible] United States Circuit court by John A. Paul against the stockholders of the Alaska gold and silver mining company. It will be remembered that Paul some time since obtained a judgment against the aforesaid stockholders for $[illegible]. He has collected by garnishee proceedings [illegible] the sum of $1,800. The balance with accruing costs and interest amounts to $5000 which Mr. Paul "needs in his business," and has accordingly commenced suit in equity to enforce his judgment. As there are [illegible] subpoenas to be served, there will be many costs and there is much "kicking" among the parties on whom service is made.

FIGHT BETWEEN TOUGHS.—A warrant was sworn out in Justice Redman's court yesterday for the arrest of one Burke, a [illegible] fellow who has a gin mill on a raft at Ross' island. The complaining witness is one "Rise up" William Riley, who has been lending [illegible] for Burke and his partner. Some trouble arose between them and Burke hit Riley over the head with an opium pipe and laid open his scalp. Riley thought it was time to emigrate, and as he was stepping into a boat Burke told him to come back or he would kill him, and blazed away with a pistol, shooting a hole through the boat. So Mr. Burke, who, it is safe to say, is no gentleman, is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon and assault with intent to kill.

READY FOR INCENDIARIES.—Policeman Ward while going home last evening, heard some one walking about on the Pacific dock at the foot of Salmon street and walked down to investigate. As he neared the edge of the wharf some one commanded in a loud voice "Halt!" "Halt yourself," replied Ward, pulling his revolver. The owner of the first voice came out of the shadow of the dock. He was a big burly fellow and carried a dangerous-looking shotgun. When he saw Warde's star he lowered the muzzle of the gun and explained that he had been hired to watch that dock and proposed to make it particularly warm for any firebugs that showed up around there.

THE LITTLE DUKE AT THE TIVOLI.—A good audience witnessed the first production of "The Little Duke," at the Tivoli last night. The pretty opera went well, the applause of the evening being divided between Miss King as the Little Duke, Mr. Stevens as Frimousse and Mr. Louis as De Montland. The minuet was particularly well received. A new palace scene, painted by Burr Glover, is very neat. The opera will be given every evening until further notice.

IRISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Irish Americans are invited to attend the meeting of the League on Friday night and hear some truths from Professor M. J. McMahon, who has just returned from a prolonged tour of Ireland and England, and will give the results of his observation on free trade and its results.

THE STAGE

HAMLET.—Mr. Barrett and his excellent company appeared last evening at New Market theater. Notwithstanding the counter attractions a large audience was present. Shakespeare's master tragedy was produced in a splendid manner, and received with warm approbation.

This evening the great tragedy of "Francesca Da Remini" will be repeated for the last time. An overflowing house may be expected.

To-morrow evening a great double bill will be presented—"Merchant of Venice" and "David Garrick," Barrett appearing as Shylock and Garrick.

Saturday matinee, "Yorick's Love" will be repeated for the last time.

Saturday evening closes the Barrett engagement. On the occasion of his farewell appearance, "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented for the last time in the dramatic history of Portland.

A WARNING

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a piece of paper was picked up in the store of Goldsmith & Loewenberg, on which was written the following:

CHIEF MORGAN: There will be a fire set to-night at the American Exchange hotel and wharf adjoining. I am powerless to prevent it, but I give you this notice. A FRIEND.

It was probably written by some would-be jokist, who thought he was doing something smart. The idea of any person knowing of such a scheme as the above and being "powerless to prevent it" is ridiculous. If the police keep on running in vags and bummers "A Friend" will probably find himself in the city jail before long, just where he ought to be.

RACES! RACES!

Two Interesting Events at City View Park on Thursday.

At the City View driving park there will be two very interesting trotting races on Thursday the 25th instant. The first in order will be a mile heat race, best three in five. For this event Geo. Misner names Chance, Mr. Nelson names Bucaneer, Capt. Schneider names Lucy Weaver, Jos. Bechtel names Sheriff. Same day, trotting, race, best three in five. For the race Mr. McManus names Florence E., Mr. Clark names Nellie Katier, George Misner names Kelly. Admission to the park 50 cents. A fast and commodious steamer will leave the foot of Taylor street every hour after 11 o'clock. Round trip, 50 cents. Races will commence at half-past one o'clock, sharp. All kinds of refreshments served on the grounds. These races promise to be of unusual interest. CAPTAIN SCHNEIDER.

The Latest in Electricity

Electricity is now the most important factor in the doubtful enterprise of ensnaring the little innocent habitues of the air. It is conceded that by no other means can the natural appearance of the bird be retained as perfectly as by the electric stroke. The bright glare attracts them more surely than any other known artifice. The forests of France and Southern Italy are studded with electric poles at regular intervals, and whole villages are employed in preparing them for the market. Two thousand specimens secured by the electric process are on exhibition in P. Selling's millinery boudoir on Third street to-day. The sight is brilliant in the extreme and lovers of natural history will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity. Everybody invited.

THE WHIDDEN-WYGANT WEDDING.

Brilliant Social Event at Trinity Episcopal Church Last Night.

[illegible]

Trinity church was last evening the scene of one of the most brilliant social events Portland has ever known, that of Miss Alice Wygant, daughter of Mr. Theo Wygant, secretary and assistant treasurer of the O. R. & N. Co., and one of Portland's most esteemed young ladies, to Mr. William Morris Whidden of Boston, who for the past sixteen months has resided here as the representative of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, architects in the construction of the several hotels projected by the Northern Pacific and Tacoma Land companies.

For some weeks past society has been on the qui vive for the event, which has been anticipated with more than ordinary interest—no less because of the social standing of the high contracting parties than from the fact that they both by their sterling qualities of mind and heart have won for themselves hosts of friends.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony the church, which had been beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and bright flowers, was filled with invited guests. They were received by the ushers, Messrs. J. C. Lewis, W. M. Ladd, Edwd. Cookingham and H. R. Adams, all faultlessly attired in the conventional full dress befitting the occasion, and whose efforts to comfortably seat the large concourse were entirely successful. Promptly at the appointed hour, half past eight, a rustling was heard at the door, expectation was on tiptoe, and at this moment the organ pealed forth its welcoming strains as the bridal party entered the church in the following order: Six bridesmaids in couples, headed by Miss Green and Miss Lizzie Thompson, the former wearing an exquisitely fitting dress of white [illegible] crepe; the latter arrayed in light blue satin and brocaded silk, pearl trimmings, with a [illegible] front and point applique lace, ornaments diamonds; Miss Lizzie Myrick, white silk dress, sleeveless, with lace trimmings and [illegible] Miss M. [illegible] Failing, white embroidered [illegible] lace trimmings; Miss Louise Wygant, [illegible] coral silk [illegible] beautifully draped with [illegible] cut low. Mrs. Andrews, [illegible] Next [illegible] came the mother of the bride, Mrs. Theo Wygant, elegantly attired in [illegible] silk, [illegible] black bead [illegible] lace [illegible] diamond ornaments [illegible] on the arm of her father [illegible] in a white [illegible] orange blossoms [illegible] train [illegible]

[illegible] accompanied by Mr. W. R. Wygant [illegible] best man [illegible] The beautiful and impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church [illegible] the organ [illegible] the ceremony Mr. [illegible] Farrar, [illegible] the bride's parents [illegible]

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Wygant and the bridal couple. Many were the congratulations and good wishes showered upon the happy pair as they stood together receiving the cordial grasp of friendly hands, and if the expression of the face is an index to the emotions of the soul their cup of happiness was full to overflowing. An elegant collation was spread in [illegible] of the [illegible] which was [illegible] by the guests.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Miss Ladd, W. M. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Reed, Mrs. Francis Winch, Mrs. Bell Linderman, Mr. and Mrs. David P. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. B. [illegible] Whitehouse, Miss May Whitehouse, Mrs. F. Myrick and the Misses Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Story and the Misses Story, Colonel and Mrs. John McCraken, Miss McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. George Frank, Miss Jennie Frank, Miss Nellie Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lewis, the Misses Lewis, Miss Laura Ainsworth, Miss Louise Sawyer, Mrs. H. D. Green, the Misses Green, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Waltz, Mr. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Winch, Mr. Henry Failing, the Misses Failing, the Misses Morris, Miss Nellie Brooke, Mrs. F. Harvey, Messrs. Hamilton Brooke, J. F. Bangs, T. J. Conroy, T. Valentine, J. C. Lewis, F. R. Adams, T. Strowbridge, C. W. Townsend, J. D. P. Gwyther, I. M. Gilmore, J. C. Lockall, Edward Cookingham, Dr. P. F. Keene, R. F. Davis, H. White, James Gault, D. W. Burnside, J. W. S. Ott, Miss Wickersham.

The toilets of many of the ladies present were of the most elegant description, especially those of Mrs. H. W. Corbett, chantilly lace over wine silk, black velvet basque, ostrich plumes trimmings, diamond ornaments; Mrs. S. G. Reed, light-blue silk, brocaded in peacock feathers, trimmed with passementerie, diamond ornaments; Mrs. H. J. Corbett, blue brocaded silk; Miss Ladd, pink silk, square cut, high corsage; Mrs. Linderman, pink and brocaded silk, lace trimmings, diamond ornaments; Mrs. David Robertson, white silk; Mrs. F. Myrick, black silk, en traine; Mrs. H. D. Green, black silk, lace trimmings; Mrs. Martin Winch, white brocaded satin, lace trimmings and ornaments; Miss Katherine Green, blue silk with lace overdress; Miss Etta Failing, blue silk with white lace trimmings, pearl ornaments.

The newly married couple will make their future home in Boston, whither they go, leaving on Friday morning. Those who know them well will miss them greatly. Mr. Whidden during his short stay in Portland by his energy, capacity and ability has made for himself a reputation which might well be envied by a man of larger experience, while his manly character and courteous bearing have endeared him to the few who have known him intimately. His bride, a native and to the manner born, will also be missed in the social circles which she has been wont to adorn, but more especially in that united home circle of which she is the bright particular star, and while their going so far away is a matter of such general regret their host of friends unite in the wish that multiplied happiness and prosperity may follow them through all the coming years.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

Mr. J. C. Tolman, Jr., son of Surveyor General Tolman, was married Tuesday at Ashland to Miss Minnie Anderson of that place. They arrived here yesterday and are registered at the St. Charles.

Yesterday Mr. Charles H. Carey, of the law firm of Willis & Carey, was married to Miss May Bidwell, of Springfield, Ohio, who arrived here at noon by the Pacific express. Mr. Carey is a son of Hon. Samuel Fenton Carey, of Cincinnati, and has made deserved headway in his profession during a short residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Carey will live at 366 Twelfth street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Following is the programme of exercises of the Sunday school convention of the Presbytery of Oregon, to be held at the First Presbyterian church, East Portland, next Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30:

MONDAY EVENING.

Rev. E. R. Murgatroyd, chairman of Presbytery committee on S. S. to preside.

7:30—Devotional exercises.

8—What is the relation of the Sunday school to the church? A. L. Lindsley, D. D., Portland.

8:[illegible]—Relation and responsibility of the church and home to the Sunday school, Rev. E. J. Thompson, Salem.

TUESDAY MORNING.

C. C. Strong, M. D., third member of the Presbytery committee on Sunday school to preside.

9:00—Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. E. T. Lee.

9—Sunday school organization, Rev. J. V. Milligan, Ashland, and Dr. C. C. Strong, Portland.

9—How shall properly trained teachers be secured? Rev. E. R. Murgatroyd, Independence, and C. W. Edwards, Portland.

10—The teacher's work outside of the Sunday school, Rev. W. S. Young, Turner; Elder William Cole, Albina.

11—How shall the youth who do not attend Sunday school be reached? Rev. E. T. Lockard, Oakland; Professor R. K. Warren, Portland.

AFTERNOON.

Rev. W. A. Swick, second member of the Presbytery committee, to preside.

2—How can the International series of Sunday school lessons be improved? Rev. J. H. Condit, Albany; Rev. R. J. Laughlin, Portland.

3—How instruct primary classes? What helps? How use them? Mrs. A. Holbrook, Portland.

4—Reviews, What? How? Rev. W. G. Forbes, Albina; Professor James A. Gardiner, Portland.

[illegible]—Question box.

The Presbytery of Oregon will convene at 7:30 P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1884, in the First Presbyterian church of East Portland, and be opened by Rev. F. W. Garner of Astoria.

THE EAST SIDE.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

F. A. Newell, president of the East Portland Cleveland and Hendricks club, has, in accordance with a motion passed at the last meeting of the club, appointed the following delegates to attend the meeting of the county central club from the various precincts:

East Portland—Dr. C. H. Raffety, Joseph Burkhart, W. P. Burney, C. B. DeBurg, John Fay, R. L. Gillespie, Joseph A. Reid, H. H. Parker, Al. Lecock, Kirk Shelton, George Kohn, Dr. C. B. Smith, F. M. Daniels. [illegible]

Northeast Portland—C. B. Bellinger, [illegible] Plakely, R. Eubank, Gus Straub, Louis M. [illegible] John Diamond, R. L. Hanson, D. D. Neer, J. M. McQuinn.

Grant—M. J. Brady, A. W. Atterbury, [illegible] Campbell, H. C. Myers, [illegible] Sch[illegible], John West.

NOTES.

Dr. Josephi returned home yesterday.

Thomas B. Welch is now considered out of danger.

A. F. Bl[illegible] is able to be out after a protracted spell of sickness.

A skittish horse on J street last evening created more excitement than the torchlight procession.

An overcoat belonging to William Stagens, son of Mrs. Keenan, was missed from the office of the Home hotel yesterday.

Dr. S. Parker and wife, of Oregon City, were among the visitors last evening, and were the guests of friends in East Portland.

A new sidewalk, and a very long-felt want, is being laid on the north side of the Gilly block on the south side of J street, between First and Fifth.

Rev. J. H. Hobart [illegible] to First Baptist Church will hereafter hold services in the Steplin [illegible] addition [illegible] school [illegible] Tenth and Adams streets, every Friday evening.

It now appears the Park railway company [illegible] arrangements to sell out to [illegible] but [illegible] is awaiting the completion of other [illegible] before closing the bargain.

John Miller, alias "Captain Jack," [illegible] was arrested [illegible] Tuesday afternoon [illegible] was [illegible] and costs yesterday [illegible]

William [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible] COURT [illegible]

Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1884.

State of Oregon vs. Frank [illegible]

[illegible] N. P. Express [illegible]

[illegible] vs. Frank [illegible]

[illegible] Henry [illegible]

[illegible] R. Dawson appointed assignee [illegible] Louis Paum[illegible]

[illegible] Willis vs. [illegible] Defendant allowed until Sept. [illegible] to answer complaint.

[illegible] Dawson vs. Goldsmith & Co. [illegible] judgment for sum of $2,[illegible] and costs.

August Goldsmith vs. G. Fishmuth & Co. [illegible] judgment for $[illegible] and costs.

Bernard Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith & Co.—Judgment for $[illegible] and costs.

Benjamin Stanford vs. Susan R. [illegible] Sheriff's sale ordered [illegible]

POLICE [illegible] M'KERASH, J.

Thomas S[illegible]—Using abusive language; discharged.

W. K. Smith—Neglecting and refusing to repair sidewalk and [illegible]

Geo. A. Schnell—Using abusive language; discharged.

Rolt Brenshaw—Drunk and disorderly; forfeited bail.

F. W. Whalen—Same; same.

Mike John—Same; fined $10.

"Bismarck"—Same; fifteen days in jail.

Chr. Brown—Same; fined $10.

Dan Callahan—Same; ten days in jail.

Geo. H[illegible]—Vagrancy; on trial.

Charles H. Dow—Same; 90 days.

Ah Lung—Soliciting for express wagon without license; forfeited bail.

Ah Sing—Disorderly [illegible] fighting; continued to Sept. 26.

Ah You—Same; same.

Ah Jim—Keeping opium house; same.

H. Gilmer—Smoking opium; fined $10.

THE HOMICIDE AT TOLEDO.

CHEHALIS, Sept. 23.

Your reporter telegraphed you yesterday of the stabbing affray at Toledo and now gives fuller particulars. It seems that Frank Berner and wife and Charles Reed were in the country together at Toledo, and Reed took a ring belonging to Mrs. Berner and placed it on his finger, and then told her that he could not get it off. Mrs. Berner spoke to her husband aside, and requested him to get the ring from Reed before they should leave town. He still persisted that it would not come off, and Berner told him that he (Berner) could get it off even if the finger had to come off. A few sharp words ensued and then Berner became angry. Reed struck Berner five times with a knife, inflicting four fearful wounds. One was in the neck, another in the side, and two in the arm. The victim lingered in great agony until 8 P. M. the next day, when he died. The stabbing affray that took place in Chehalis one year ago the 24th of next month which resulted in the death of Clark Lockwood, was in Berner's saloon and to-day he rests beneath the sod, the victim of an assassin's knife. There are conflicting reports about the affray, and it will take the courts to get a correct statement. It is claimed by some that Berner was the aggressor and struck first. The stabbing took place in the saloon in which John Westfall received his death wound, about two years ago.

OLYMPIA ITEMS.

The handsome appearance of THE OREGONIAN is generally commented on, and a favorable impression prevails regarding it.

A slight shock of earthquake took place on Sunday evening last at half-past 10 o'clock, but no damage resulted therefrom.

Messrs. Shelton & Co. will probably resume business again before long, as they bear a high reputation among business people here.

Mr. Charles S. Voorhees, the democratic candidate for delegate to congress, addressed a large audience on Monday evening at Columbia hall, in this city.

A large committee of reception awaited the coming of Mr. Kienapple at the railway depot on Friday last, but owing to circumstances the defaulting gentleman failed to appear.

Mr. T. [illegible] Venter, who has conducted the Olympia correspondence for the Tacoma *Ledger* for several years, with considerable ability, will soon leave for Tacoma, where he will probably pursue a similar vocation.

CHEHALIS NOTES.

CHEHALIS, Sept. 23.

H. Howe of Cowlitz died Tuesday, September [illegible], aged 83 years. He has been in the county over thirty years, and was quite a prominent man.

No trace is yet of the murderers of A. Pickler.

The republicans will meet in convention next Saturday to nominate county officers. Chehalis delegates are Mrs. J. T. Newland and Messrs. Brooks, Berry, Roodebush, Urquhart, Alexander and Gregg. Centralia delegates are Mesdames Holbrook and Sweet, and Messrs. Butterworth, Tullis, Carlton, Cannighon and Carlisle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

DEED.

The Bertha Real Estate Association to Mrs. Ella W. Steel, lots 1, 2 and 3, block 25, and lots 14, 15 and 16 in block 6, town of Bertha, Sept. 23; $565.

He Had Read About Greely.

It was growing very late, but the young man showed no signs of a disposition to take his leave. After relieving herself of several yawns, the young lady said:

"You have been reading about the Greely expedition, haven't you?"

"I have. Why?"

"And you have thought so much about it that you fancy you are now in the Arctic regions yourself?"

"What makes you think so?"

"Because you seem to be under the impression that you are in a region where the nights are six months long."

He took his hat.

TRYING THE VAGRANTS.

Twenty Four Cases in the Police Court Yesterday—A Number Disposed Of.

After the regular business of the police court had been disposed of yesterday twenty four persons arrested on charges of vagrancy were brought to the [illegible] placed in the dock [illegible] and every one [illegible] pleaded not guilty. City Attorney Bennett then commenced their scrutiny.

George Hoyt, a [illegible] looking young fellow who has been very noisy in his own vindication [illegible] when he was arrested, stood at the head of the class and was called first. He had come to the jail to secure the release of a friend and talked so loud and boasted so openly of his ability to live without working, that he was locked up himself. A reporter testified that Hoyt had begged of him, and several officers testified he had been loafing around the streets for some time. Hoyt said he had been sick but would go to work now. The judge told him that judging from the exercise he had been taking in the jail he had been able to work for several days and sentenced him to sixty days' imprisonment.

Mat Hughes, alias Kerr—When arraigned wished to change his plea to "guilty," and be allowed to leave the city. He was informed that he could make no terms of that kind. He is an opium fiend, and a cur in every sense of the word. He was sent below for ninety days.

Fred Knight—Another opium fiend, known to the "gang" as "Big Soda," next came up. He was very indignant, but several policemen testified that he was roaming the streets in company with prostitutes at all hours of the night, and had no honest means of earning a livelihood. He was sent below for sixty days. He is one of the [illegible] who frequent fires and steal what they can. He lives with Mrs. Morey and another opium fiend, wife of a gambler who was shot some time since, and is a worthless hound whom the police should have taken in long ago.

John Lyon, a rather respectable looking fellow who was found loafing around the streets, said that he was an honest laboring man and was on his way to the steamer when arrested. His case was taken under advisement.

Charles H. Dow, who had once been a decent fellow, but has fallen a victim to whisky and has been living around Paddy Martin's dive and other places of the same sort for two weeks and has no occupation, was sent below for twenty days.

Charles Sanders, an opium fiend, who has been working two hours per day in a restaurant for his dinner and 50 cents to buy opium with, was next brought up. He called Henry Frederick, a fellow who has been in the show business for years, who "having [illegible] to testify" as to his [illegible] He [illegible] Frederick [illegible] and Smith [illegible] The case was taken under advisement.

J. B. Carlson said he was not a vag. He had played the fiddle in the Brand of [illegible] and [illegible] broke his [illegible] He was wrecked and had one leg all broken by the explosion of the boiler of a canvass [illegible] when [illegible] others testified to seeing [illegible] hanging around at all hours and [illegible] to sleep in [illegible] without permission of the owner. He was sent below for 60 days.

Harry [illegible] incorrigible, was found guilty and sentenced to 10 days imprisonment.

[illegible] who has just got out of the county jail where he was sent to await the investigation of a charge of larceny against him had nothing to say in his own behalf and his case was [illegible] for the present.

Jeff Kelly, the unworthy son of a worthy sire, old Kinard Kelly, who froze to death in [illegible] was [illegible] He said that he was [illegible] witnesses to prove that he was at work at [illegible] All the cases were passed by the court for the present. Several of the prisoners will be released to-day.

Severe but Well Deserved.

A teacher was instructing the class in geography in Austin [illegible]

"Now, you have all learned the exact location of all the principal cities in the United States," he asked.

"Yes sir, yes sir," chorus the boys.

The teacher turned on a moment, when one of the boys called him suddenly.

"Well, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Look!" said the boy, pointing to the map, "Jim Peters throw'd a wad ball and it stuck right on the edge of Chicago."

"That's all right," responded the teacher, who used to live in Chicago before he came to Texas.—*Texas Siftings.*

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

148 First St., Portland, Or.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE [illegible] Dealers in Diamonds, Watches [illegible] Silverware, Clocks, Stock of Watch repairing [illegible] Orders [illegible] promptly attended to [illegible]

Mark Antony's Remarks Over Cæsar.

[illegible]

You all do know this ulster:
I remember the first time that Caesar put it on;
It was on a summer evening in his [illegible]
At the encampment in Oregon.
When the thermometer [illegible]
[illegible]
But it was [illegible]
[illegible] K[illegible] & S[illegible]
[illegible]
The Leading Clothiers [illegible]
In the city of Portland.
Look! In this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
Through this the well beloved Brutus stabbed;
And when he plucked his cursed steel away,
Good "gerion!" how the blood of Caesar followed it.
[illegible]
[illegible]
I am no thief like the Brutus [illegible]
If I have got the monopoly,
And those [illegible]
[illegible]
I come not here to bury Cæsar,
I [illegible] undertaker. Would that I were.
But I come here to tell the good people of Portland
That if they want good clothing [illegible]
For men and boys at low prices for cash,
The latest eastern styles and first class goods,
The undersigned houses is the place to go for them,
And I, Mark Antony, [illegible] recommend them.

CLOTHIERS [illegible] AND HATTERS Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

USE THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER [illegible] KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

READY.

[illegible]

AT THE

LEADING

DRY GOODS HOUSE

Novelties

IN

SILKS & DRESS FABRICS

AT

FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES!

S. Lipman & Co. take pleasure in announcing the opening of our immense Fall Importations of latest productions in Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Woolen Dress Goods, Cloaks, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Buttons, etc., which we now offer at prices so low that no purchaser can afford to lose sight of this unequalled opportunity.

SPECIAL.

During the coming week we will sell

100 Dozen samples of Hosiery.
85 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Cape Collars.
100 Dozen Gents' Stylish Neckwear.

AT

Our Usual Telling Prices.

A daily call at our establishment will positively prove profitable to intending purchasers. We have always something new to interest the public.

S. Lipman & Co.

Grand Opening

OF

Fall and Winter Styles

IN

Millinery,

CLOAKS & SUITS.

Elegant Display for Four Days,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27.

MOZART'S,

NO. 70 MORRISON ST.

"THE WAY MOTHER COOKS."

Hot Oyster Soup
Roast Venison, currant jelly. Roast Pork, apple sauce
Cold Slaw. German Pickles.
Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Deviled Chicken Salad. Pickled Pigs Feet.
Hot lunch served every evening, from 8:30 till 11:30,

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

106 First St.,

CHAS. F. SLIZER, Proprietor.

Mixed drinks served in the best style, by first-class barkeepers. Also the renowned "Champagne Imperial Beer," imported expressly for us.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N.Y.

[illegible] S[illegible] Prices

IS THE MOTTO OF THE GREAT

IXL

[illegible]

NO SHODDY!

No Old or Shop-Worn Goods!

ONLY GOOD, HONEST VALUE

AT THE

Great I. X. L. Clothing House!

THIS WEEK

We have to show the finest line of Business and Dress Suits to be found in Portland.

THIS WEEK

We have a fine new line of Boys' Clothing.

THIS WEEK

We have a nice line of Shirts and Underwear at the lowest prices.

THIS WEEK

You can buy goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in Portland.

SEE OUR NEW STYLE

4-Button Cutaway Suits!

SEE OUR NEW STYLE

Reefing Jackets and Vests!

REMEMBER THE I. X. L.

IS THE

Cheapest, Best and Most Reliable House in Portland in which to Buy

CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

[illegible] we will [illegible] our stock.

GREAT I. X. L.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

123 First Street.

Opposite First National Bank, second door from the [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

Buyers who appreciate correct styles and fine workmanship will do well to visit our

CLOAK ROOM.

Our stock is now in, and we are constantly adding novelties as they come out in the East.

These and all our goods are purchased at first hand, no middle man sharing the profit with our customers.

In Jersey Jackets,
Jersey Ulsters,
PLAIN AND BRAIDED

RAGLANS,
NEW MARKETS,
SEAL PLUSH,
PLAIN AND BEAVER TRIMMED

CHILDRENS' CLOAKS AND ULSTERS.

HOSE AND BELTING

EXTRA QUALITY
A

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mf'g. Co.,

68 AND 70 FRONT ST.,

Portland - - - Oregon

[illegible] Rubber Store.

Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps, Gossamers, etc.
Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Packing, Hose, etc.

PRESTON, KNOTT & CO.,

164 First Street.

Little's Patent

Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip,

LITTLE'S

Soluble Phenyle Disinfectant,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,

16 North Front street, Portland, Oregon,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Dakota and Montana.

Drink Philip Best Beer at the Boss, 33 Second street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE COACHMAN'S CAROL.

I'm a coachman grand and gay,
So they say,
And I'm beautiful and bold,
So I'm told.
And I drive a pair of nags
For my boss, who proudly brags
Of his gold
Every day.

Oh, he has a daughter fair
Debonair
She has liquid, languid eyes,
And she's wise
When she glances up at me
In a manner coy yet free,
Then she sighs,
While I stare.

All alone we daily drive,
And I strive
Opportunities to seize
Her to please
Oft I gaze at her with smiles,
And I practice artful wiles
With great ease,
For I do thrive.

Yet her father never thinks
That she winks,
When I look at her and leer
Oh, so queer!
Still she simply sweetly sighs
When I raise her pretty eyes
Or [illegible] ear
Oh the minx.

Though I really have no "scan,"
Yet I hope
Soon her pretty lips to kiss
Oh, what bliss
Won't her parents howl and [illegible]
When, [illegible] of double quick
I and miss
Both elope.

Though her parents proud may grieve
I believe
That my love's so strong and tough
[illegible]
When [illegible] they in anger start
[illegible] coachman wears his heart
Like a cuff
On his sleeve?
—*Keys in New York Journal*

MAIDA'S WOOING.

She came tripping on among the daisies, with the free elastic step of a young Diana bearing a large milk pail on her arms—arms bare nearly to the shoulders—white and exquisitely moulded as those of a Greek statue. Rustic as her dress was, including a huge sun bonnet that nearly hid her face, it was quite picturesque, and an artist at least would have raved about it. Her rich complexion, her dark brown hair, her violet eyes that looked in the shadow [illegible] something in her face that told of character and decision yet mixed with feminine sweetness and rare poetic forces that seemed only waiting to be woke to life—all these would have rendered Maida Hayden remarkably beautiful under any circumstances, but made her doubly so when seen, as now, in the early morning with the dew fresh on the grass and a color on her cheeks and a light in her eyes only rivalled by the bright sky over head and the young tender green of spring on everything around her. By her side was a pet cow—a beautiful high bred little thing. The girl was singing as she went and this was what she sang:

I care for nobody—no, not I—
[illegible] nobody—no, not I.

Suddenly a step was heard behind her, and a voice called gayly:

"How glad I am that I'm not nobody since you are inclined to be so hard on him. Good morning. May I carry your pitcher?"

Maida started, turning her face around to behold a young man so like the typical Italian in his appearance that a stranger would never have believed that his ancestors had inhabited New England ever since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers.

"No," said she, "but you may lead Dapple. I am taking her to the home pasture. Oh yes," as he took the leading line, "you are undoubtedly somebody—a very ill conducted body though, to appear in this unexpected fashion—good morning. But after all I would advise you not to join me, for I am as cross as two sticks, and cross at you especially——"

She stopped suddenly with a blush beneath his ardent, half reproachful look.

"Is the mother vexed?" he asked directly. "Is that it?"

"You know she never lets herself be vexed. I wish she would sometimes," sighed Maida. "She told me to come back from Mrs. Stanard's last night at 8 o'clock, and it was past 10 before I got home, and all your fault, too."

"The fault of the boys, rather," he said, "who had stolen the plank that made a bridge across Standard's creek, and forced us to walk all the way round by the village. Didn't you tell your mother so?"

"No, it would have been of no use, for Huldah crossed the bridge this morning and mother knew it. So what would have been the good, Mr. Edgar Brayham? Appearances were too much against us."

"Some careful person must have put another plank down in the night after we tried to cross in vain," said Brayham with a wicked laugh and a bold confession of guilt in his handsome eyes.

"You did it yourself. I am convinced now that you have chosen at least the profession for which you are suited. You'll certainly make a fair lawyer," said Maida.

The sarcasm of her voice was too playful to offence, however. But her hearer's conscience was active enough for her words to bring a wave of color to his olive cheek. He answered rather reproachfully, however:

"Do you mean to blame me too?" he said, "because I couldn't settle down in this dead and alive place, as my uncle wished, [illegible] plant turnips or stand behind a counter? And if I make a blunder about [illegible]—"

"I never thought of such a thing," interrupted Maida. "Please, please don't quarrel with me this morning."

"Quarrel? And if I could have the heart [illegible] Maida!"

"Hush," she exclaimed nervously, for [illegible] eager tones revealed the dangerous avowal which hung on his lips.

"I know what ails you mother," he said, bending toward her and speaking in an irritated voice. "Mr. Smith came back Friday afternoon. I saw him."

"And called last evening," broke in Maida, "and mother said I ought to have been at home."

"You couldn't know by instinct that he was coming. Even the people at the hotel hadn't been informed of his highness' intended arrival."

"Well, I did know it, for he had written [illegible] so when he sent mother that express package last week."

"And now he'll stay goodness knows how long! I wish I had chosen my vacation at some other time. Now I shall be tumbling over him everywhere I go."

"Then you had better not go anywhere," [illegible] Maida [illegible].

"I only want to come to your house, and that's where I shall find him," cried Brayham excitedly. "Purse proud overbearing——"

"Why, you don't know him from Adam."

"And I don't want to."

"He's not proud or overbearing. He is very pleasant in manner," Maida said in the tone of a person determined to be just. Then she added with sudden contribution: "And Edgar, he was very very kind to mother last year. He was an old friend of [illegible]. They knew each other, I believe, even before she was married. But for him Mr. [illegible] would have foreclosed the mortgage and we should have lost her home."

"And the payment he wants is to marry [illegible]," [illegible] Brayham.

"He never said so—you have no right to speak like that!" exclaimed Maida, divided between anger and wounded feeling.

"I beg your pardon. I am a brute," said Brayham, stricken with penitence. "But everybody says he wants you. You wouldn't, though, Maida—you couldn't?"

"No, no," she answered, interrupting and glancing shyly at him.

"No matter how much you were persuaded, how many arguments were used?"

She grew red, then pale, but looked courageously in his eyes as she answered:

"Please don't say such things; you hurt me, Edgar." He whispered a few eager passionate words, but she replied deprecatingly:

"You promised not to talk like that. You mustn't make me feel that I am deceiving another. We—we can't help our feelings, but, but——"

"We're just what we've been from children—the best friends in the world," cried he, his face clearing magically, as well it might under the avowal of her eyes and voice. "I have three whole weeks before I need to return to my studies, and I mean they shall be pleasant ones in spite of a legion of Smiths. I say, Maida, I came to see if you could drive over to old Mr. Sherbrooke's with me—I've to go on an errand for uncle—and it's such a heavenly day!"

"But I can't," she said plaintively; "the sewing society meets at 2 o'clock, and it will take me till then to get through with my work."

"I'll go with you and ask Aunt Hannah myself!" he cried, employing the name by which Mrs. Hayden was familiarly known in the neighborhood. "There she comes now. She is looking for you, I suppose."

"Yes, she thinks I have loitered," and Maida began to quicken her pace.

He reddened a little but hurried forward with her, assuming a tolerable appearance of composure.

The tall, erect lady who approached had a very handsome face still, but it was worn and lined with care, though Mrs. Hayden was only a year or two over 40. She had borne many troubles and borne them uncomplainingly, and in consequence of this very reticence had grown a little morbid and cynical. She recognized this and being rigidly conscientious sought to guard against such errors, but in her dealings with her kind she could not get further than justice, and her nature and experience rendered her a close reader of character.

She had endured years of martyrdom with a husband whose vices rose from that incurable cause—weakness, not wickedness. Her son had inherited the same traits, and it was the payment of his debts, after he died, that had forced to jeopard the home and farm which had afforded shelter and means of subsistence for herself and daughter.

She endured her life, but she did not love it. In the whole country there was no house kept in more perfect order, no farm better administered, but Mrs. Hayden was conscious of possessing faculties which might, had fate proved kinder, have found pleasanter occupation than in making cheese or haggling over the price of potatoes.

But she performed her duties faithfully, managed, busy as she was, to read so much as to be a marvel of the village, afforded Maida the means of a solid education and gave her leisure for books while, as was reasonable and right, she insisted on necessary work, however distasteful, being promptly done. It was a terrible cross that her daughter's heart or girlish fancy should have gone out toward a man in whom Mrs. Hayden fancied she detected the instincts of extravagance, instability and lack of fixed principle, faults similar to those possessed by her dead husband, and of whose fatal results on the happiness of those around them she was only too well aware.

But petty exhibitions of dislike were foreign to her character, and her greeting to Brayham, if undemonstrative, even chilly, was exactly what any ordinary acquaintance would have received, nor did a remark which he and Maida thought implied reproach intentionally convey any meaning beyond its simple statements.

"I didn't expect to see you, Edgar," she said. "I thought you had to study your law books in the morning."

"As a rule I do," he replied, secretly chafing, but calling up his most winning smile, which, with his whole manner, would have gone far to soften the hearts of most women in his favor, though they produced no impression on Mrs. Hayden. "I want—uncle wants me—to go over to Sherbrook Corners, and I came to see if Maida might drive with me."

"I can't let her," came the quiet answer. "This morning she is busy—she has no time to spare."

"We needn't go till afternoon."

"She is treasurer of the sewing society, and to-day has to give in her quarterly accounts."

"Don't say any more, Edgar," exclaimed Maida, half petulantly. "Of course I must stay and work. That's what I was born for, I suppose."

"What all of us were, undoubtedly," said Mrs. Hayden, unmoved, [illegible] for the faint smile, too sad for bitterness, which hovered on her lips.

"I beg your pardon, mother," cried the impulsive girl, the tears rising to her eyes. "I didn't mean——"

"I know," Mrs. Hayden interrupted quietly.

Then turning to the young man she said: "Good morning, Edgar," [illegible] took [illegible] left with a few [illegible].

An hour after, as Maida was shelling beans for dinner, the garden gate swung [illegible] and a gentleman appeared. He was about 46, perhaps, but tall, handsome, with a [illegible] that revealed intellect as well as [illegible] gentleness of character which children and dumb animals would have felt instinctively. As his steps approached the porch Maida rose, but in such nervous haste that the bowl of beans would have been upset had not the intruder skillfully caught it with one hand, while he held out the other to the young lady, saying pleasantly:

"I'll not ask how you do, Miss Maida, your roses speak for you, but I am very glad to see you again."

Maida's roses deepened to scarlet for the compliment from him vexed her, but she was lady-like in spite of girlish petulance, and her greeting was what it ought to have been, at least to a man who had proved so sincere a friend.

"I hope your mother is quite well, Miss Maida," he said.

"Oh, yes. I'll tell her Mr. Smith [illegible]."

[illegible]

"[illegible] as if it were a thing so natural [illegible]."

"I only came up to [illegible] of paper for your mother. [illegible] I hardly expected to see her. I know she is always [illegible] at this hour."

"She is [illegible]," [illegible] Maida.

He was silent for a moment, and then [illegible].

"[illegible] your mother, Maida."

"It is the first time [illegible] her Christian [illegible]."

"[illegible]"

"And you feeling it proves that [illegible] a good daughter," said Mr. Smith.

"Not very, I am afraid. I'm impudent, [illegible] all sorts of horrid things," cried Maida, urged into the confession partly by a spasm of remorse over her [illegible] shortcomings, partly [illegible] for which he gave herself no definite reason [illegible] the [illegible] with the fact that he was a very faulty creature, indeed, and the [illegible] to tell. "[illegible] of it [illegible] knowing the things don't make me try to correct myself, not a bit. I [illegible] the end of the chapter."

"Fortunately there is every reason to suppose that the chapter is long enough to afford you ample opportunity to improve, if you see that improvement is necessary," rejoined Mr. Smith.

"I don't know that I want to," exclaimed Maida. Then checked that the [illegible] petulance and nervousness [illegible] such an extreme, she added quickly: "Oh, of course I did not exactly mean that."

"Of course you did not mean it all," rejoined Mr. Smith, so blandly that she longed to declare that she did every word.

"You certainly have a marvellous example of patience in your mother," he went on, "of uncomplaining sacrifice too."

"Yes," Maida assented, and hastened to say a score of things relative thereto for as long as the conversation could be kept on that ground she felt safe.

In the meantime her mother was standing at the window of her chamber looking down unobserved on the pair. She had paused for a little as the first tones of Mr. Smith's voice reached his ear—paused as one does to listen to a sound that is very pleasant—then sighed and began to arrange the curtains. She would have been incapable of listening deliberately, but the window was closed, and no word of their conversation was audible. The sad expression returned. A self-derisive smile followed. She gazed [illegible] while she looked some [illegible] from her own past picture [illegible] of the unfulfilled future of which her youth had dreamed came up [illegible] the object [illegible] before her.

[illegible] scrutiny the [illegible] Maida was just assuring herself that her fears had been needless when Mr. Smith startled her into action anew by saying:

"And I am sure that you would do anything you [illegible] likely to further your mother's happiness. She has not had too much."

"I try—I do try," Maida said confusedly.

"And would still further, I think, if the way opened," was his answer.

Maida shrank from the glance that met hers. It held in earnestness a fairly imploring expression which absolutely terrified her.

Mrs. Hayden saw the waves of color sweep over Maida's cheek, watched for an instant the earnest expression in Mr. Smith's face, then she let the curtain fall, stepped back into the chamber and pressed her hands hard against her breast like a person suffering a spasm of physical pain.

"At last, at last," she murmured. She sat down in the nearest chair, and a few tears rolled slowly across her cheeks. "It has come. It is what I wanted. Why am I not content? O Jane Hayden, how you flung away your life! Once you might have had this true and loyal man for a husband. He loved you, he offered himself to you, but you chose otherwise, and now see the result. He beholds in your daughter what you were at 19, and has transferred his affections to her. Well, you are 4[illegible], and [illegible] enough, I should think, without being such an idiot as to let your heart go out toward a man whom you once rejected." Then a voice from below called:

"Miss Hayden, Miss Hayden, Jake wants to know if he is to take the butter to the depot, and Miss Henderson is here about the sewing, and the yeast is running over, and the cat has upset the cream, and it's all at sixes and sevens."

Meanwhile each word Mr. Smith spoke was increasing Maida's agitation and arousing deeper fears. Scarcely knowing what she said, she half arose, murmuring something about calling her mother. "Mother probably isn't busy now," she said.

"But I don't want to see your mother just yet," Mr. Smith persisted, laying a detaining hand for an instant on her arm. "The truth is, Maida—I've known you long enough to call you so, haven't I?" He perhaps took the choking sob in her throat for a murmur of assent, at all events he went on: "The truth is, I came on purpose to talk with you. I want to tell you something. I don't know if it will be a surprise, at least I trust it will not be an unpleasant one."

His placid, his usually calm face agitated, his ordinarily deliberate speech quick and broken. A sudden red had shot into his cheeks, too, and he broke off in an embarrassment which might have caused Maida to smile had not her trouble put her beyond the possibility of seeing the absurd side of anything.

"I can't—I can't—I must go!" she cried incoherently.

And just then, Oh blessed chance! into the big dog [illegible] rushing on the scene [illegible] upset the basket of unshelled beans and caused so much disturbance that the father [illegible] Nora and Jake out of the kitchen, though the mistress did not appear.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Then Maida having finished [illegible]

So the afternoon came and the sewing circle held its session [illegible] supper which followed [illegible]

Mr. Smith hired a horse and buggy and went for a drive, during which he found himself obliged to play the part of Good Samaritan, though [illegible] the person whom he would [illegible] rather have [illegible] than have been forced to [illegible] to that gentleman.

In [illegible] of his company Mr. Edgar Brayham had gone on horseback to Sherbrook Corners, and on the way his horse took fright [illegible] Brayham was flung from the saddle [illegible] a twisted ankle.

"Very glad I happened along," Mr. Smith said, and helped Edgar pull off his boot [illegible] the ankle in pocket handkerchief [illegible] in the buggy [illegible]

[illegible] for having aided his [illegible] silence. [illegible] Mr. Smith talked so [illegible] Edgar could not help being grateful [illegible] entertained.

[illegible] Mr. Smith said:

[illegible]

"I am [illegible] obliged."

"But," [illegible] interrupted Mr. Smith, "[illegible] that you mean to like me." [illegible] that Mr. Smith turned and stared at him [illegible].

"[illegible] Well, I am sorry for that. [illegible] Now give me the reason, and perhaps we can help matters. Am I too old to [illegible] what? I don't think you could be much to my disadvantage anywhere, certainly not [illegible], for the only persons with whom I am intimate are Mrs. Hayden and her daughter, and they wouldn't prejudice you."

"Not [illegible] intentionally," said Brayham.

"Why, then you've evolved some cause out of your own personality. Again I am sorry. I like young men. I've taken a fancy to you."

In his pain and wrath Edgar mistook his tone for self complacency, for faith in his own powers to have every person and thing move his way, and he said quickly:

"I'll tell you. I can be as frank as you, only I don't think, after I have that, you'll be anxious to get up an intimacy."

"Well?" questioned Mr. Smith, regarding him with a somewhat quizzical smile which added fuel to the growing flame of passion.

"Well? Speak and spare not. You'll not vex me, I warn you that."

"I love Maida Hayden," burst out Edgar, pale and shaking from head to foot past the possibility of controlling himself even enough to choose his words in the least. "I have loved her all my life. I've reason to think she cares for me. I heard of your being here last summer—a neighborhood like this always gossips. I know what has brought you back. Mrs. Hayden is a good woman, but her experience has made her suspicious. I've been a wild [illegible] my profession two [illegible] and she's afraid I will never settle down. [illegible] but I think she'd like to see Maida marry money, even if her heart broke——"

He stopped with a gasp, and Mr. Smith said, with his serenity undisturbed:

"You do me [illegible] daughter——"

[illegible]

"[illegible] give it."

"Perhaps you think [illegible]"

[illegible]

"I don't [illegible]."

"All there was at your uncle['s]."

"My dear boy, don't glare [illegible] common sense. If I were [illegible] I am in love with Miss Maida, haven't I the right to? Even rivals can be straightforward, and with that the [illegible] with [illegible]?"

"[illegible]," said Edgar. "Let me out. I thank you for your help. I suppose I ought to be flattered by your honesty and by your saying you like me. [illegible] I won't pretend that I am. Good by."

"Good by. Take care of your ankle," said Mr. Smith, for the passionate young man had [illegible] down with an utter disregard thereof. Mr. Smith was driving on, suddenly Edgar called:

"Stop," and limped toward the carriage. "I've acted like a fool," said he. "I want [illegible] again—but I give you fair warning that if Maida had ten mothers and you forty times your wealth, I'd win her yet. I'll show the mother I deserve the prize, and you that money is not all powerful. Now what do you say to that?"

"I say I like you better than ever. No man ever had a rival more worthy of fighting," replied Mr. Smith, and drove away blandly smiling to the last.

Evening had come, the domestics were out. Maida had been sent to spend an hour with an invalid neighbor. Mrs. Hayden sat alone in the porch in the moonlight.

"Resting after the multifarious labors of the day?" asked a voice close beside her. She started, for, lost in a dismal reverie, she had not heard the visitor approach.

She smiled bitterly, but she spoke cheerfully, found some common place answer and asked Mr. Smith how he had spent the afternoon.

"Out driving," said Mr. Smith, "and improving my acquaintance with young Brayham. Where is Maida?"

She told him, adding:

"She will be home presently. I'm a dull companion this evening. I'm stupid and tired."

"I want to tell you something," said he.

"Yes," she returned quietly, though it required all her nerve to appear composed.

"I am certain that you misjudge Edgar Brayham. I know about her. I have made it my business, indeed, to find out. Now I agree with you that young people often mistake fancy for love. But it is my belief that Brayham and Maida have not. You are right to discountenance any idea of marriage at present, but give him a chance to show that he deserves her, the promise of a reward to help him on, make them both happy by saying it shall be so."

Mrs. Hayden [illegible].

"I came here for a purpose [illegible] I have not forgotten, and [illegible] what happened twenty years ago. [illegible] I have always loved you. I want you [illegible] wife."

She [illegible] which should gratify her pride and [illegible].

"But if you don't love me, what then, [illegible]? [illegible] old, old story, told? Must I [illegible]?"

"[illegible] for you are only [illegible]. Am I [illegible] to youth [illegible] this?"

"Oh, stop!" she cried, [illegible] protestations as sweet as ever a youthful poet or a happy girl heard.

At length Maida returned, but not [illegible]. Ever the limping ankle could not keep [illegible] until [illegible]. He had started for Mrs. Hayden's and met Maida on the road.

Mrs. Hayden would have retreated, but Mr. Smith held her fast [illegible].

"You wouldn't hear me this morning, Maida, [illegible] now if you have any objection to a stepfather, it is too late to present them. Brayham, you wouldn't hear me either, but [illegible] if you never could shut your eyes again, but offer a fellow your congratulations and tell me what you think. After all we may not be friends."

It is some years since these events happened. Brayham rose rapidly in his profession, thanks to the good word spoken for him to rich clients by Mr. Smith. For after the latter's marriage the [illegible] and he and his wife took a house in New York. Here Maida [illegible] introduced into society and seemed [illegible] reigning belle. She had many offers of marriage, but remained true to Edgar, who on his part studied hard and worked incessantly. He had his reward at last, for Maida is now his wife, and a happier couple cannot be found anywhere, not even Mr. and Mrs. Smith. My story [illegible] ills.

A W[illegible]

High up [illegible] from Monterey the traveler on the [illegible] castle [illegible] crumbling walls are [illegible] one of the numerous fortifications [illegible] Con[illegible] that this ghostly place has a [illegible] history. It was the [illegible] tragedy, the actors of which, if [illegible] true, still prowl about the place. [illegible] A high spirited Spaniard [illegible] the jealousy [illegible] His beautiful wife [illegible] and the [illegible] determined [illegible]. He told the part of Iago, and [illegible] to be filled with cunningly devised tales of his own invention, jealousy [illegible] knows no bound [illegible]. He informed [illegible] carefully devised this plan. [illegible] feigned business in Monterey, but caused fleet horses to be stationed every few miles along the road. During the silent watches of the night he returned, murdered his wife in her bed, and by dint of hard riding accomplished the 160 mile before daylight. Being found in Monterey in the morning nobody suspected him of the crime till long afterward, discovering the plot and his wife's innocence, he plunged his dagger into the enemy's heart and then into his own. The orphaned children were taken to Saltillo and cared for by the church, and the descendants of the actors in this over true tale to-day represent one of the most prominent families in Cahuila. The deserted casa still stands as a monument to the poor Desdemona, and the venturesome who have visited it assert that a woman in white may be seen fluttering about the moldy halls in the moonlight.

BLAINE IN NEW ENGLAND.

A dispatch from Boston says: The desperate attempt of the democrats to make a sensation out of the Blaine-Fisher letters has so far as New England is concerned, proved an absolute failure. The absurd and misleading headlines deceived nobody who took the trouble to read the letters. Henry Cabot Lodge expressed the general sentiment in regard to the letters. He said: "The letters are of no sort of consequence. They mean nothing against Mr. Blaine, and I do not believe that they will change a single vote. They are not worth talking about."

A. W. Beard says that the letters show that Mr. Blaine was not a rich man and that he had been overwhelmed by the [illegible] of the railroad enterprise in which he had embarked, and that [illegible] was honestly trying to get his money back, while Fisher was trying to shift the responsibility [illegible] Fisher afterward [illegible] that his assumptions as to Mr. Blaine's profits were groundless. Mr. Blaine said further that if the democrats had any more such campaign material it would be worth while for the republicans to encourage them to give it to the public. Another prominent republican said: "This is the worst boomerang the democrats [illegible]. The [illegible] letters [illegible] corroborative evidence of Mr. Blaine's honesty and integrity in the transactions in question. That is clearly shown in his confidential note to Fisher accompanying a draft of a letter which he wished him to sign. In that Mr. Blaine said: 'The letter is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me, and will stop the mouths of slanderers.' Any man of sense would know that Mr. Blaine would not make that statement in a confidential note to Fisher unless it was strictly true."

Mr. Buttrick, the prohibition leader, said that the publication would not change a single vote, because the republican [illegible] the nation[illegible] policy of the south.

An independent republican leader said to-day that a good deal of money had been wasted in securing the letters for publication. Another man said that the letters show beyond question that Mr. Blaine is a good, clean business man, and Fisher a mean sneak, and that Mr. Blaine was deceived in regard to the property and prospects of the road, and in protecting his friends from the consequent losses involved himself in pecuniary embarrassments which caused him suffering for years afterward.

The *Herald* says that while Fisher was betraying an obligation by giving these confidential business letters to the public, he ought to have given a letter written by him to Mr. Blaine soliciting a foreign appointment, which he failed to secure.

The *Herald*, one of the independent organs here, reports a Butler democrat as saying that since the publication of this new batch of letters he had met ten men who were intending to vote for Cleveland who would now cast their ballots for Mr. Blaine. That no doubt correctly explains the effect of the letters.

A Salem merchant says that a democrat has written him from Ohio that the democrats there are making a great mistake in serving up Mulligan letters three times a day, and that every fresh issue means more votes for Blaine. He fears that the result will be the same as in Maine. There the republican vote increased the most in the places where the independents conducted their Mulligan canvass.

"I wonder," added this man, "why the democrats do not explain Cleveland's attitude on the tariff and tell us how it was that he charged for 848 days' service in one year, and how he came to charge $150 more than his predecessors for hanging a man when he pulled the lever himself, and therefore did not pay for help. Then why don't he explain his failure to act on the charges against Sheriff Davidson, and how it comes that a man condemned by a grand jury as dishonest, such as Hubert O. Thompson, is allowed to manage his canvass. These things are more pertinent than these so-called Mulligan letters."

Professor Perry is out with another broadside against the tariff. He says he is prepared to maintain anywhere that no protective tariff was ever laid in this country, except at the instance and under the pressure of selfish and greedy men, whose only motive and sole design was to benefit themselves at the expense of their countrymen. Mr. Perry does not withdraw his commendation of Mr. Cleveland as a free trader, and he believes so much in the democratic candidate that he has offered his services on the stump.

The republican canvass in Massachusetts is to be an energetic one. The list of speakers embraces [illegible] names. Chairman Lodge says that there is not the least room for doubt of a great republican victory in New England.

Such [illegible]

The night was dark, cloudy and romantic as [illegible] beneath the window at the parental mansion. [illegible] Softly the [illegible]

"Is everything ready?" she whispered in a third scene [illegible] voice.

"Yes," he responded in the same theatrical tones.

"Have you the horse and buggy at the corner, dark lantern, two revolvers, and a rope ladder?"

"Yes, yes," he replied. "Everything arranged. Slide down."

"And have you hired two men to chase us?"

"Why, no. What for?"

"[illegible] Haven't you the [illegible] engaged?"

"Why, no. What do you want to be chased for?"

"If that's all you know about an elopement, I'm [illegible]," and she shut the window down with a bang and went to bed, while the old man, who was peeking through the first floor blind, muttered: "Darn such cheap [illegible]. I suppose I'll have to coal up for another winter."—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The Summer Hotel Widow

"If anyone who has traveled much in the summer [illegible] a fashionable summer resort hotel without its widow, it is very exceptional," says the Philadelphia *Times.* "The widow is inevitable to the surroundings. She is always interesting, generally has fine eyes and dresses well, and wears diamonds. But it is her manner, as a rule, that is most attractive. In nine cases out of ten she is [illegible] early retirement [illegible] anxiety [illegible]. Her manner is usually brilliant and effusive and almost always insures her the notice and attention of gentlemen. She does things, as a matter of course, that the young unmarried ladies are forbidden by their mothers to do, and the mothers have a hard time explaining to the daughters why what is [illegible] for the widow is wrong for them. The mothers take revenge very often by misrepresenting the widow, and telling the daughters [illegible] with her. But the widow [illegible] and very often the unmarried girls [illegible]. Still, according to her own standards, she keeps within bounds, and no matter [illegible] situation. This is the gay young widow. Of course there are others who are saints in [illegible]."

Model Girls

A family of young ladies who have attracted much admiring attention is that composed of daughters of a well known city [illegible]. These girls [illegible] in every [illegible] A glance at the red lips, the white teeth, the rich [illegible] of their cheeks and seen through the heavy coming of tan, is sufficient to indicate the vigorous health of the sextette. [illegible] croquet with as much dexterity and [illegible] full.

A Monster of the Deep

The captain and crew of the steamer [illegible], which lately arrived in Halifax, assert that they saw a sea serpent off Gaspe coast on the voyage up. The monster rose frequently thirty feet out of the water and swelled out tremendously every time. At the water line it was about four feet in diameter. Its head was that of a conger eel, mouth that of a shark, body striped like a mackerel, fins simply immense, and its voice a terrible yell. There is no doubt that the captain, who is fully corroborated by the crew and passengers, believes his story, which is regularly entered in the ship's log.

Archery in History

Archery may be said never to have entirely gone out of fashion, even after the introduction of "villainous saltpetre" and the musket. Edward VI was fond of the bow, and Charles I not only practiced it, but encouraged its use among his subjects. Charles II. and his queen patronized tournaments of archers, and as late as 1682 a thousand bowmen competed at a grand fete given by the London Artillery Company. In Cromwell's time, the weapon was not entirely banished from the army, and Charles II. had his keeper. At Chester, on Shrove Tuesday and Easter Monday, the archers shot for prizes provided by the bridegrooms of the past year; and at Harrow, we believe, is still preserved the silver arrow for which, up to the year 1771, the boys shot annually on the 4th of August, a day associated in the minds of their successors with [illegible] displays. Nor must it be forgotten that the queen's body guard in Scotland are the royal archers, who have always numbered in their ranks the pick of the best aristocracy and citizens of Edinburgh.

A Feat in Journalism

[illegible] the New York [illegible] dispatch from Marseilles [illegible] most interesting picture of the cholera [illegible] that and other cities. The telegram filled several columns of the paper and was by odds the strongest feature of the news of the day [illegible] in this country.

The story of the sending of the dispatch is as follows: Mr. John C. Reid, the news editor of the *Times,* who had been ill and absent from his post for three or four days, returned to work [illegible]. He had not seen a newspaper during [illegible] of his illness, and the first thing he [illegible] through the papers that day was the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the dispatches concerning the cholera. He suggested to Mr. C. R. Miller, the editor of the *Times,* the advisability of telegraphing for special information. Mr. Miller, who is a journalist of long experience and high quality of ability, saw the advantage of covering the field thoroughly, and coincided with Mr. Reid, who sent a telegram costing $28.50 to Mr. Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of the *Times,* telling him to engage the best man he could [illegible] in London and send him to personally look over the cholera field in Toulon and Marseilles. The business office of the *Times* immediately telegraphed 100 pounds sterling to Mr. Frederick for the payment of the expenses of the trip. No reply was received from London until the succeeding Tuesday, when Mr. Reed, becoming exceedingly anxious to know if his plans were being carried out, cabled for information as to what had been done. On Wednesday he received a dispatch from Mr. Frederick, dated Marseilles, and saying: "I have been here for the past twenty-four hours, and shall remain until I have fully covered the subject. There is some difficulty in sending matter from France, and I may be obliged to defer my report until reaching London."

Mr. Frederick arrived in London [illegible] night and on Saturday morning sent his cablegram to the *Times.* The original dispatch as received from the telegraph company was shown to the *Journalist* writer. It contained 2880 words. The dispatch as it appeared in the paper was not padded at all, and the only words added to it were the ifs, ands and ofs, which would naturally be written into any ordinary sheet on telegrams. The existence of the original telegram completely destroys the insinuation as to the bogus nature of the cholera special.

Mr. Frederick's work may be looked upon as a particularly heroic piece of journalistic enterprise. Instead of engaging another man to make the perilous journey as he was authorized to do by the *Times,* he undertook it personally, although in order to do so he was obliged to leave a sick wife and two children in London.—*The Journalist.*

Making a Human Face

In 1871 Thomas Colt, then 12 years old, was taken to Bellevue hospital suffering from a disease which had destroyed his nose and lips and had begun to affect his eyes. He was taken in charge by Dr. Gustavus Sabine, and since that time has been under treatment with a view to replacing the lost parts of the face.

After the course of the disease had been checked, the process of building up was begun by cutting away the flesh about the edges of the orifice where the nose had been. Then the [illegible] of the large finger of the right hand was raved, and the fresh wound was fitted where the nose should be. The hand was held in place by bandages and plaster of paris until the finger had grown fast to the forehead and cheeks of the patient. In the meantime the mouth was covered by the hand, and a silver tube was inserted into the lad's throat, through which he was fed and through which he also breathed.

When the grafting of the finger to the face was complete, and circulation established, the finger was amputated near the knuckle, leaving two and a half joints attached to the face. The operations so far had required about a year, but the process was only begun. The next step was to trim down the finger into the shape of a nose by removing the bone and gradually building up the flesh on each side by drawing the skin from the cheeks and forehead over it. In course of time [illegible] straight [illegible] except that there were [illegible] nostrils.

[illegible]

The next step was to give the boy a new pair of lips. This was done gradually by taking pieces of flesh from the cheeks and grafting them in place little by little.

For thirteen years of experience [illegible] knife having meanwhile [illegible] His face was smooth, and to the casual observer [illegible] traces of what he had passed through. The case is extraordinary [illegible] the world [illegible] hospital [illegible].

French Brandy

The report of the United States consul at Reims on French brandy ought to help in strengthening the hands of the Blue Ribbon [illegible] for the most part [illegible] of the vineyards themselves [illegible] When the [illegible] the article [illegible] The alcohol which has taken the place of the genuine spirit of grapes is described as a most pernicious liquor, producing an intoxication which means [illegible] and physical violence [illegible]

[illegible] in November [illegible] in October [illegible] Ohio [illegible] as Blaine is at 20,000 [illegible]

Mr. McPhe[illegible] says with relation to the new [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York [illegible] Tammany [illegible] Cleveland's [illegible] New York [illegible] Mr. Cleveland's [illegible] King [illegible]

It will be a great gain for the whole country [illegible] if Mr. Cleveland shall [illegible] there will be in Washington City on the 4th of March next a gathering of the clans from [illegible] the United States, but only in expressions of patriotism and heartfelt joy of [illegible] realize, at last, their full restoration to [illegible].

A Queer Legend of the Isle

A legend exists on the Isle of Man to the effect that a fairy who exerted a baleful influence over the island was pursued by a knight, and only escaped in a moment of extreme danger by assuming the appearance of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the islanders devoted their energies to the extirpation of the fairy, and the wrens were pursued, pelted and fired at without mercy. Their feathers were preserved with great care, there being a superstitious belief that they possessed the peculiar charm of preserving against drowning or from death by shipwreck. Any fisherman going to sea without such a safeguard was looked upon as exceedingly foolhardy. Every year, after Christmas Day, boys go about the Isle of Man carrying a wren in a cage, suspended upon a pole, and they pluck out their feathers and present one to any liberally minded person who pays them for their song.

Thirty Years Record.
UNITED KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.
[illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE
For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
[illegible]
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. [illegible]
[illegible]

FRESH [illegible] TEA
[illegible]

A STANDARD REMEDY.
[illegible] Baker City, Oregon, [illegible]
[illegible] BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]
[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]

WILHOIT SPRINGS
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HOUSE RENOVATED AND PLACED [illegible]
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The Entire Stock of
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As they must positively be all closed out you to call and see for yourselves.
QUAN [illegible]
221 Second st. [illegible]

BROOKS' SPOOL COTTON
BROS [illegible]

The Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 25, 18

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible]

Overland receipts include 1 bbl baking [illegible] [illegible] bxs soap, 5 bbls coal oil, 3 cs ca[illegible] [illegible] casks prunes, 700 kgs nails, 100 bbl[illegible] meal.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours [illegible] ctls wheat, 450 bbls flour, 1496 ctls oats, 311 [illegible] bran, 44 ctls mill stuff, 9254 lbs wool, 90[illegible] hides, 30 cs eggs, 101 bxs fruit, 4 pkgs bu[illegible] Also 4870 ctls wheat, 308 ctls barley, 20 sks [illegible] [illegible] lbs wool, 1610 lbs hides, 7880 lbs h[illegible] [illegible] bxs fruit, 1 pkge [illegible] from the eastern [illegible].

EXPORTS—Per State of California [illegible] meres, 1 cs flannels, 3 [illegible] blankets, 4 cs and [illegible] woolens, [illegible] goatskins, [illegible] buckskins, [illegible] deerskins, [illegible] calfskins, [illegible] sheepskins [illegible] dry hides, 14 [illegible] tallow, 80 sks [illegible] lbs wool, 1 bx [illegible] fruit, 57 sks potatoes, 18 bxs pears, 220 bxs [illegible] ples, 1120 ctls wheat, [illegible] and 1060 hf[illegible] flour, [illegible] sks bran, 100 tons pig iron, [illegible] lemons, [illegible] hf bbls butter [illegible] [illegible] $1,050 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The closing of the City of [illegible] clears the [illegible] tonnage available for gr[illegible] The rate [illegible] is private, but is [illegible] understood to be an advance on the 48s 3d [illegible] for the Alpheta. Probably 49s 3d is abou[illegible] rate, although it is claimed that 50s was [illegible] [illegible] offering within the [illegible] [illegible] at 48s 9d. Of the vessels now [illegible] [illegible] not provided with out[illegible] charters. There is a general feeling [illegible] freights will be forced up somewhat, yet [illegible] [illegible] not inclined to charter ahead.

WHEAT—The market abroad is in rather [illegible] [illegible] furnishing substantial [illegible] for the hope of an early advance. Amer[illegible] markets are telegraphed as firmer. Loc[illegible] $1 [illegible] are named as ext[illegible] quotations for Walla Walla and valley, [illegible] some holders of valley demanding $1 15, [illegible] [illegible] buying has been indulg[illegible] of late [illegible] are few.

OATS—Receipts liberal last night seven [illegible] [illegible] six consignees and the bulk goin[illegible] market. Yet there is no surplus stock and [illegible] feed [illegible] placed at 36c.

POTATOES—Consignments are place[illegible] 40 [illegible] per cental. Sweets selling at [illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Steamer imports sold [illegible] at $1 [illegible] for grapes, $3 per dozen for mel[illegible] $2 75 per crate for cantaloupes, $1 50 [illegible] peaches, $4.75 for oranges, $7@$8 for lem[illegible] and $1 [illegible] for limes. Cocoanuts placed at [illegible] each. Local kinds of fruit selling at old pr[illegible]

BUTTER—Eastern tub selling steadily [illegible] local kinds range from 22 [illegible] to 30c as to [illegible] dition.

CHICKENS—Young [illegible] at $2 50@$3 [illegible] old at $4 50@$5 50 with a good movement [illegible] rather weak values.

EGGS—Firm at [illegible]. Stocks and arrivals [illegible] only fair.

SHIPPING NOTES

The State of California sailed at 4:30 A[illegible] with 130 tons of freight.

The Idaho arrived up this afternoon, bring[illegible] a quantity of freight from Alaskan ports.

The Jupiter is finishing discharge of carg[illegible] Flanders [illegible] extra force of watchmen [illegible] employed [illegible] wharves and w[illegible] houses.

The [illegible] sailed from Montevideo [illegible]

The British wooden bark Cyprus, 1041 to[illegible] 118 days from [illegible] in ballast to L. A. Roberts[illegible] arrived in to-day. She comes under prior ch[illegible] ter to McKenzie & Cavanaugh for wheat, load[illegible] at 50s.

TONNAGE ON THE WAY, SEPT. 24.

Vessels on the way to Columbia river [illegible] where from, with sailing date, if known, [illegible] registered tonnage:

April [illegible]—[illegible] Bennett, 1400, Philadelph[illegible]
May [illegible]—[illegible] Warren, [illegible] Liverpool
May 26—Br sh Al[illegible], 970, Glasgow
May 30—Br bk Ophelia, 1184, Liverpool
May 30—Br sh Ar[illegible], 1200, Greenock.
June 18—Br bk Prince Umberto, 1400, Ri[illegible]
July [illegible]—Br bk Mary A. Troop, 1161, Rio
Br sh Falstaff, 1419, San Pedro
May 1—Br bk Varuna, 1171, Liverpool.
Br bk Easterhill, 890, Brisbane
June [illegible]—Ger bk Britannia, 841, Liverpool.
July 10—Bk W. H. Besse, 1027, Newcastle
July 1—Br bk County of Merioneth, 10[illegible] River Platte
July 1—Br bk Lord Kinnaird, 844, Callao
August 11—Br bk Glenshee, 84[illegible], Pisagua.
Sh Xenia, 1174, Yokohama.
July 31—Br bk Woodfield, 669, Montevid[illegible]
August [illegible]—Br bk Cwm Donkin, 571, Valparais[illegible]
Br bk Scottish Chief, 658, Callao.
August [illegible]—Br bk Ryevale, 644, Valparaiso
August [illegible]—Br sh City of Athens, 1199, Newca[illegible] tle, A.
Br bk Queen of Cambria, 865, V[illegible] paraiso.
August 17—Br bk Cochrane, 969, Montevide[illegible]
Br bk Mary Blundell, 822, Val[illegible] paraiso
Sept [illegible]—Br bk Glenogle, 914, Valparaiso
Br sh Timaru, 1308, Otago.
July 4—Sh Cheesebrough, 1607, Philadelphi[illegible]
July 26—Bk C. S. Hulbert, 1058, New Yo[illegible]
August 10—Br bk Kincardineshire, 1282, Gl[illegible] gow.
August 25—Br bk Janet McNeil, 899, Liverpo[illegible]
August 31—Br sh Renfrewshire, 898, Glasgo[illegible]
Br bk Gwynedd, 1053, Montevid[illegible]
Br bk Doxford, 682, Valparaiso.
Br bk Golden Gate, 899, Callao.
Br bk Mary Low, 855, Buenos Ay[illegible]
Sept. 9—Br bk Banca, 1000, Greenock.
Ger bk Josefa, 875, Liverpool.
Br bk Haidee, 758, Liverpool.
Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24

Weather, foggy; wind southwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 centals. Flour, [illegible] 000 quarter sacks. Oats, 2,500 centals. [illegible] tatoes, [illegible]000 sacks. Eggs, [illegible]000 dozen, inclu[illegible] ing 18,000 dozen eastern.

Freights—The spot market is very inactive. Charters made prior to arrivals—Br ship [illegible] of Persia, iron, 1,2[illegible]7 tons to Cork, United Kin[illegible] dom, 45s. Br ship Duchess of Argyle, ir[illegible] 1,690 tons to Cork, United Kingdom, 45s. [illegible] ship Ecuador, wood, 1,1[illegible]0 tons to Cork, Unit[illegible] Kingdom or continent, 40s.

Wheat—Spot market is firm with a good [illegible] mand. No 1 shipping $1 17[illegible]; choice shippi[illegible] $1.20. Futures, active and irregular. N[illegible] white seller year $1 2[illegible] buyer year, $1 27[illegible] 1.28 buyer season $1 26[illegible]. Sales on [illegible] were 5,000 tons.

Flour—The market is very dull. [illegible] demand.

Barley—Spot Feed—strong at 80@85c. F[illegible] tures, active. No 1 feed seller year, 84[illegible] buyer year, [illegible] buyer season, 96[illegible]@97 [illegible]

Oats—Common feed $1@$1 10; choice, $1 [illegible] @1.30. Market dull.

Grain Bags—Prices and general features [illegible] the market unchanged.

Potatoes—Dull and prices favor buyers. Swe[illegible] $1 25.

Salmon—No important transactions report[illegible]

Wool—Dull in sympathy with eastern ma[illegible] kets. So far as can be learned there are no [illegible] filled orders on the market.

Hops—Weak and dull. Quotations nomin[illegible] at 17@20c.

Eggs—Fresh California quiet with a tenden[illegible] to more [illegible] 27[illegible]. Eastern slow at 22[illegible]

Butter—Fresh roll firm at [illegible] qualities difficult to sell.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24

Wheat [illegible] Flour [illegible] but steady.

[illegible]

October options—Wheat advanced [illegible] Lard higher at $7 [illegible]. Ribs off [illegible] short ribs, 98[illegible], Lower at $10.05.

[illegible] BREADSTUFFS [illegible]

[illegible] MARKETS.

LONDON, Se[illegible]

Floating cargoes—More inquiry.
On passage and for shipment—Quiet [illegible] steady.
Mark Lane—Wheat and flour quiet but ste[illegible]
English country markets—Quiet.
Imports into United Kingdom past wee[illegible] Wheat 26[illegible],000 to 270,000 quarters. Flo[illegible] 170,000 [illegible]000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24

Spot market—Firmly held.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

Spot market—Wheat and flour quiet.
French country markets—Steady.

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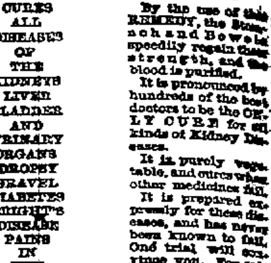

The Oregonian.
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 25, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 24

Overland receipts include 1 bbl baking powder, 25 bxs soap, 5 bbls coal oil, 1 cs canned fish, 2 csks prunes, 700 kgs nails, 100 bbls oat meal.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 443 ctls wheat, 450 bbls flour, 1496 ctls oats, 311 ctls bran, 24 ctls mill stuff, 9264 lbs wool, 900 lbs hides, 30 cs eggs, 161 bxs fruit, 4 pkgs butter. Also 4870 ctls wheat, 908 ctls barley, 20 sks potatoes, 6919 lbs wool, 6610 lbs hides, 7886 lbs hops, 1 bx fruit, 15 pkgs butter from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—Per State of California [illegible] 1 cs flannels, 9 bls blankets, 4 cs and 1 bl woolens, 1 bls bearskins [illegible] goatskins, 3 bls buckskins, 3 bls deerskins, 9 bls calfskins, 20 bls sheepskins, 112 green and [illegible] dry hides, 11 [illegible], 80 sks farina, 11,069 lbs wool, 1 bx dried fruit, 57 sks potatoes, 18 bxs pears, 250 bxs apples, 1120 ctls wheat, 600 qr and 1000 hf sks flour, 2461 sks bran, 100 tons pig iron, 2 cs lemons, 1942 sks ore [illegible] leather, 1000 bdls lath, $[illegible] treasure.

FREIGHTS—The closing of the City of York clears the river of tonnage available for grain. The rate paid for her is private, but is well understood to be an advance on the 48s 9d paid for the Alphela. Probably 49s 3d is about the rate, although it is claimed that 50s was paid. Report says she was offering within the past few days at 49s 3d. Of the vessels now about due here some are not provided with outward charters. There is a general feeling that freights will be forced up somewhat, yet shippers are not inclined to charter ahead.

WHEAT—The market abroad is in rather better tone, without furnishing substantial basis for the hope of an early advance. American markets are all telegraphed as firmer. Locally, $1 02½ and $1 12½ are named as extreme quotations for Walla Walla and valley, with some holders of valley demanding $1 15. No doubt considerable buying has been indulged in of late, although operators are few.

OATS—Receipts liberal last night, seven cars coming to six consignees, and the bulk going [illegible] market. Yet there is no surplus stock and good feed can be placed at 35c.

POTATOES—Consignments are placed at 40 @ 50c per cental. Sweets selling at [illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Steamer imports sold at $1 @ $1.25 for grapes, $4 per dozen for melons, $275 per crate for cantaloupes, $1 50 for peaches, $4.75 for oranges, $7 @ $8 for lemons and $1.50 for limes. Cocoanuts placed at 7½c each. Local kinds of fruit selling at old prices.

BUTTER—Eastern tub selling steadily [illegible] local kinds range from 22½ to [illegible] as to condition.

CHICKENS—Young quoted at $2 50 @ $3.50 old at $4.50 @ $5.50 with a good movement and rather weak values.

EGGS—Firm at 25c. Stocks and arrivals are only fair.

SHIPPING NOTES

The State of California sailed at 4:30 A M with 500 tons of freight.

The Idaho arrived up this afternoon bringing a quantity of freight from Alaskan ports.

The Jupiter is finishing discharge of cargo at Flanders'. An extra force of watchmen are employed at night to guard wharves and warehouses.

The Cochrana has sailed from Montevideo.

The British wooden bark Cypress, 1041 tons, 118 days from Rio in ballast to E. A. Robertson, arrived up to-day. She comes under prior charter to McKenzie & Cavanagh for wheat, loading at 50s.

TONNAGE ON THE WAY SEPT 24

Vessels on the way to Columbia river and where from, with sailing date, flag, rig, name and registered tonnage:

April	25—Sh C S Bement, 1900, United Kingdom
May	5—Ger bk Werra, 632, Liverpool
May	26—Br sh Abeona, 977, Glasgow
May	30—Br bk Ophelia, 1184, Liverpool
May	30—Br sh Amana, 1280, Greenock
June	18—Br bk Prince Umbria, 1100, Rio
July	8—Br bk Mary A. Troop, 1181, Rio
	Br sh Falstaff, [illegible], San Pedro
May	17—Br bk Varuna, [illegible], Liverpool
	Br bk Easterhill, 846, Brisbane
June	25—Ger bk Britannia, 811, Liverpool
July	10—Bk W H Besse, 1077, Newcastle, A
July	10—Br bk County of Merioneth, 106, River Platte
July	16—Br bk Lord Kinnaird, 844, Callao
August	11—Br bk Glenshee, 849, Pisagua
	Sh Xenia, 1174, Yokohama
July	26—Br bk Woodfield, 969, Montevideo
August	27—Br bk Cwm Doukin, 571, Valparaiso
	Br bk Scottish Chief, 668, Callao
August	1—Br bk Ryevale, 844, Valparaiso
August	2—Br sh City of Athens, 1180, Newcastle, A
	Br bk Queen of Gand, [illegible], Valparaiso
August	17—Br bk Cochrana, 969, Montevideo
	Br bk Mary Blundell, 822, Valparaiso
Sept.	2—Br bk Glenogh, 914, Valparaiso
	Br sh Timaru, 1206, Otago
July	4—Sh Cheesebrough, 1607, Philadelphia
July	28—Bk C. S. Hulbert, 1038, New York
August	10—Br bk Kincardineshire, 1282, Glasgow
August	22—Br bk Janet McNeil, 809, Liverpool
August	31—Br sh Renfrewshire, 898, Glasgow
	Br bk Gwynedd, 1053, Montevideo
	Br bk Boxford, 692, Valparaiso
	Br bk Golden Gate, 899, Callao
	Br bk Mary Low, 855, Buenos Ayres
Sept.	6—Br bk Banca, 1000, Greenock
	Ger bk Josefa, 875, Liverpool
	Br bk Hudee, 758, Liverpool
	Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24

Weather, foggy; wind, southwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 centals. Flour, 18,000 quarter sacks. Oats, 2,500 centals. Potatoes, 2,000 sacks. Eggs, 2,000 dozen, including 18,000 dozen eastern.

Freights—The spot market is very inactive.

Charters made prior to arrivals—Br ship Star of Persia, iron, 1,227 tons to Cork, United Kingdom, 45s. Br ship Duchess of Argyle, iron, 1,500 tons to Cork, United Kingdom, 40s. Br ship Ecuador, wood, 1,150 tons to Cork, United Kingdom, or continent, 40s.

Wheat—Spot market is firm, with a good demand. No. 1 shipping, $1 17; choice shipping, $1.20. Futures, active and irregular. No 1 white, seller year, $1 2[illegible]; buyer year, $1 27½ @ 1.28; buyer season, $1 [illegible]. Sales on call were 5,600 tons.

Flour—The market is very dull. Very little demand.

Barley—Spot Feed—strong at 80 @ 82c. Futures, active. No 1 feed, seller year, 81 @ 82c; buyer year, 91½c; buyer season, 96½ @ 97½c.

Oats—Common feed $[illegible] @ $1 10; choice, $1 40 @ $1.50. Market dull.

Grain Bags—Prices and general features of the market unchanged.

Potatoes—Dull, and prices favor buyers. Sweet, $1 25.

Salmon—No important transactions reported.

Wool—Dull, in sympathy with eastern markets. So far as can be learned there are no unfilled orders on the market.

Hops—Weak and dull. Quotations nominal at 17 @ 20c.

Eggs—Fresh California quiet, with a tendency to more ease at 12½c. Eastern slow at 2[illegible] @ 27½c.

Butter—Fresh roll [illegible] qualities difficult to sell.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept [illegible]

Wheat—Firmer. Flour [illegible] but steady.

[illegible] MARKET

[illegible]

October options—Wheat [illegible] Lard, higher at $7 [illegible] Short ribs, cash, lower at $10 [illegible]

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN TREATISE [illegible]

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Sept [illegible]

Floating cargoes—More inquiry.

On passage and for shipment—[illegible] steady.

Mark Lane—Wheat and flour [illegible] English country markets—Quiet.

Imports into United Kingdom [illegible] Wheat—255,000 to 270,000 quarters; [illegible] 170,000 to 175,000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24

Spot market—Firmly held.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Sept. 24

Spot market—Wheat and flour quiet. French country market—Steady.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 4 82, documentary, 4 81. Transfers, 15.

Bank of England rate of interest 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 110¾ @ 110⅞.

Sterling exchange, prime banks long, $4 8[illegible]; short, $4 85½.

Good commercial, from 1 to [illegible] lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 12[illegible]

LONDON, Sept 24.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50 13-16.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 115; 4s, 126.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 24.—Arrived—Ship Belle of Bath, Nanaimo; schr [illegible] Nielsen, [illegible]

Sailed—Ship Astoria, Departure Bay; Br ship Carnarvonshire, Castle, London.

CAPE HANCOCK, Sept 24.—The State of California passed out at 2 P M. Br bk Cypress passed in at 2 P M. [illegible] light swell on the bar; clear; wind west.

ASTORIA, Sept 24.—[illegible] A M, clear, wind northwest. Sailed—left up at 10 A M, ship Alice [illegible] Br bk Kinnaird [illegible] State of California arrived down at 11 A M, and left out at 1:30 P M. Br bk Cypress arrived up at [illegible] P M; clear, wind northwest.

FOREIGN PORTS

PENARTH, Sept 24—Sailed—Br ship [illegible], S F.

BELFAST, Sept 23.—Arrived—Br ship [illegible] State, S F [illegible] Cork.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., previous to Sept 24—Sailed—Br ship Indian Empire, S F.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug 17—Sailed—Br bk Cochrana, Portland.

YOKOHAMA, Sept [illegible]—Arrived—[illegible] Rio Janeiro, S F.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug [illegible]—Sailed—[illegible] ship Havelock.

THE HOTELS

ST CHARLES

F Joseph, Albany	B C Watkins, S F
J C Fullerton, Roseburg	J C Farman & wf, Ashland
S Abraham, Roseburg	W Littlefield & wf, F G
Miss G Williams, East Oakland	H C Brown, Roseburg
	H C Stanton, do
H Thompson & family, Cottage Grove	E K Anderson & wf, Ashland
D Lunderman, S F	J N Milligan & wf, do
Mrs Condale, Astoria	Miss Brown, do
E Smith, Oakland	H E Thompson & wf, [illegible]
J Fremont, Albany	F N Thomas, do
E M Cammack & wf, Woodburn	J S Leonard, do
G Phillips, Salem	J W Watts & wf, Albany
H Bowman, Pendleton	H D [illegible], do
Miss M Benton, Heppner	J L Forman, do
C H Hart, Dalles	W H Leonard
W M Link, Kalama	Mrs Dunn, Pendleton
I Trainor, S F	J A McCormick, Roseburg
H Alger & wf, Skamokawa	S A Mills, St Helens
Mrs W W Mussell, do	J G Elliott, Brooklyn
G I Baker, McMinnville	Mrs Wagner, Astoria
J E Edmiston & wf, Forest Grove	F O'Connor, Lafayette
	E Kearney, Olympia
G W Ostrom, Chehalis	F Allen, Corvallis
G A Vanhorn, Roseburg	C W Miller, Forest Grove
H A Johnson, S F	N Wheldon, Salem
M J Welmot, Springfield	S C Ward, do
J W Gregory, Cottage Grove	H Loney, Jefferson
S Adolph, Salem	S W [illegible], Salem
C M Carmenter, do	W Dodge, Roseburg
F Ekerlin, do	F G Hursh, do
C Endus, do	A Schnell, Drain
W Shreeder, do	J E Henderson, Eugene
C Letterselbin, do	J Fitzpatrick, Skamokawa
F B Edington, do	E N Patterson, W T
D H Wagner, do	F E Cook, W T
P H Wilson, do	G Randall, Newberg
J M Forsyth, do	J Elkins, Lebanon
W C Warener, do	F A Anderson, B C
J M Woolworth, do	L [illegible], B C
W Frost, do	I W Gullf, Vancouver
	W J Armstrong, [illegible]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

Dr D I Pigger & wife, Milton	W W Cullum & wf, Chicago
C M Coe, Victoria	G B Hunt, Oakland
F White, do	A M Gibson, do
W S Carter, Kansas City	C S McLane, Reno, Nev
A I Ford, St Paul	J B Kulins, Goston
A Stream, do	Miss Campbell, Astoria
E Woodyard, do	Miss Heppner, Sauvie
A P Hampton, Illinois	Miss Sibley, do
G C Beetle & wf, Salem	J S Hughes, Hubbard
R Waller, Jefferson	R D H [illegible], Salem
A H Cornelius, Salem	G W State, do
W H Byres, do	A J [illegible], do
M E Blumenthal, do	F C Snow, do
A G Caldwell, do	J J Bryant, do
N Staples, do	L C [illegible], do
L D White, do	J Lane, do
T Brown & wf, do	C M Griffith, Albany
C O Yount, Eugene	O L Potter, do
J H Brown, do	J B Miller, Gervais
E O Potter, do	I J Kendall, Oakland
A Field, Princeton, Ill	R C Kendall, [illegible], Ill
A B Hammit, St Paul	A H Gates, Aurora
M F Wilmot, Springfield	S Clark, Hillsboro
J Gulliver, Roseburg	F C Clarkhill, Salem
W F Miller, Roseburg	I Farris, do
H B Luce, Hillsboro	R E C [illegible], Vancouver
C S M Dunn, do	Miss Fayles, do
Mrs Edmer, Scio	

[illegible] HOTEL

W G Barr, S F	J B Crum, Roseburg
E J Henry & wf, Jack, Seattle	F D Leonard, S F
	C N Barlow, Barlow's
T H Reese, Buttervill	J A Grimm, Aurora
C B Haynes, St Paul	H Lefionier, Woodburn
J Loshay, Albany	B G Martin, S F
J W Hunt, Astoria	H Auer, St Louis
J W Roddick, Astoria	W W Ambrose, S F
M B Augustine, S F	J Colley, Salem
T Coffey, Jr, Salem	J B Riddles, Riddles
I Bergman, Astoria	W G Ross, Astoria
J F Gregg, Salem	D J Fry, Salem
H Q Stewart, do	D H Lowe, do
Mrs Rowland, do	Miss J Rowland, do
A M Brown, do	J C Smith, do
F L Johnson, do	C J Hadley & wf, Roseburg
A B Crossman, do	
F I Parrot, Roseburg	C W Parrot, Roseburg
M Van Buren, do	R H White, do
A Landenburg, do	R B Sheridan, do
J Chast, do	J Clements, do
G Hayes, do	M Abraham, do
S Moore, do	F Zigler, do
D Clements, do	B Fletcher, do
W Moffitt, do	J M White, Eutharia, O
W G Gillingl ouse, Monroe	J F Francis, Vancouver
I C Tomlinson, Vancouver	

HOLTON HOUSE

L J Norton, Chicago	M Walter, S F
I Danlnes, do	J Pureus, Tacoma
F G Knight, Boston	Chas Phelps, N Y
Mrs Chas Phelps, N Y	S Rickard, S F
Mrs S Rickard, S F	A I Hotaling, S F
D F Wiseman, Chicago	G Beasley, S F
J D Lee, Dallas	J M Poorman, Woodburn
C Taylor, Dayton	J J McNought, Seattle
J D Tatt, Dallas	B Wilson, Corvallis
F J Downe, Salem	H F [illegible], Aurora
D C Telford, St Helens	J Kraus, do
C Brown, Vancouver	A Peabody, N Y
J D Hamilton, Rockford	B A Dietz, Oakland
J F Hamilton, Chicago	W DeFenton, Lafayette
Y F Tucker, McMinnville	J F Buchman & w, Corvallis
W Pruitt, Dallas	H Hepley, Lafayette
W I Henderson, Eugene City	J D Cully, Salem
A Becker, Salem	J J Bulck & f, Roseburg
I L Henderson, Eugene City	J W Hinton, Salem
W Miller, do	J N Golden, Eugene City

Bees in Orchards

It is said a larger crop of apples is secured when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The bees visit every flower, busily flying from one to another, and then passing to an adjoining tree. The pollen on their bodies is rubbed against the pistils of myriads of flowers which become fertilized in this way. Many of the strange modifications in the form of flowers are due to insects, the transfer of pollen from different varieties resulting in hybrids. Darwin remarks that all experimenters have been struck with the wonderful vigor, height, size, tenacity of life and hardiness of their hybrid productions. He was the first to show that from a flower fertilized by pollen from a different plant the seedlings were much stronger than from its own pollen. The wind and insects are nature's great agents in performing this act of cross fertilization. The stamens and pistils of the pines, birches, poplars, grasses, corn, etc, are so arranged that the wind fertilizes them, but in a large number of flowers they are so situated that they can be reached only by the agency of insects. The moths, many of which have tongues six inches long, probe the long tubular flowers of [illegible] and other plants and withdraw them loaded with pollen to leave it on the pistil of some other plant.

MINING STOCKS

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS—MORNING BOARD

NEW YORK, Sept [illegible]

North [illegible]	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
North [illegible]	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Oregon and Trans	[illegible]	New York Central	[illegible]
Or Improvement Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. R. & N. Stock	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]		
	CLOSED		
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Or Imp. Stock	[illegible]		

QUARRIES AT CARRARA.

Primitive Methods by Which the Famous Marble is Extracted

'Twixt mountain and sea, on a strip of sandy waste, and flanked by gloomy pine woods, is a lot, half piazza, surrounded at intervals by poor, painted, staring houses. A sandy track leads to the beach, on which lie huge blocks of quarrying and stacks of marble slabs. Toward the rugged marble hills the land softens into olive gardens and little vineyards, where [illegible] grows up amidst sheltering vines. Brown men and women, bright with colored kerchiefs, toil in the fields, while patient oxen yet in a drag, the wooden plow or draw down white marble slabs toward the sea. Wild, haggard villages, wrecked in old stones, lie behind these first vine-clad swells of land, and high up, the mountain [illegible] seen to bleed red and white [illegible] section. And ever and anon there are puffs of white smoke and light reports in the distance, as the miners are at work again. In the gulfs below in these valleys washed with fallen rocks, [illegible] huge blasted stones [illegible] rough-hewn blocks which roll and toss and horrid race down [illegible] that would make a mortal sick. And one may see a swarm of such men armed with [illegible] in the distance [illegible] monster the which they will push and pull until nothing [illegible] low wheeled wagons. Huge [illegible] these [illegible] granite rocks for some Egyptian [illegible]

And [illegible] river [illegible] to pick the [illegible] stone [illegible] the deeply rutted track, and the shadows [illegible] the right shore [illegible] hewn into new white slabs by the [illegible] jawed saws of the water mill [illegible] the [illegible] other side of the low jetty [illegible] the [illegible] And when the white [illegible] the standing [illegible] path over the [illegible] need then there seems of the [illegible] of those [illegible] walls [illegible]

It is [illegible] brink into [illegible] the [illegible] brown [illegible] only [illegible] in the center there [illegible] which [illegible] sea, and the [illegible] a little quaint street of rugged [illegible] reach to the [illegible] stretch of [illegible] Presently [illegible] the stacks of marble will swarm [illegible] swarthy men and [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] begin [illegible] pilgrimage [illegible]

It was [illegible] over the mountains [illegible] that lay in black [illegible] [illegible] looking and [illegible] the cart rope [illegible] [illegible] series of men [illegible] slabs and spars [illegible] from the [illegible] marble [illegible] the [illegible] with a great [illegible] the shore [illegible] captain [illegible] and [illegible]

Cruelty of [illegible] in New York

It [illegible] New York [illegible] less than [illegible] Why [illegible] first [illegible] enterprise which [illegible] this [illegible] the blind [illegible]

But the [illegible] democratic candidate in the field for whom men may vote with earnest good will and a hope for the future. We refer to the candidate of the people's democratic party, General Butler. In this state the real contest is between him and Mr Blaine, and if all the free-minded democrats who have hitherto been disposed to support Cleveland on the possibility that by some good fortune he might be elected, will now abandon him and vote for Butler, the strength of the people's democratic party will therefore rapidly become great and formidable, so that it may even exceed the strength of Blaine.

It would be a great thing to beat Blaine here in New York. Butler only can do it.—New York Sun.

The Lost Atlantis

Those who hold to the theory of the lost Atlantis will read with satisfaction of the interesting discovery of H. Meyer, the archæologist, who says: "I have made a very interesting discovery during excavations on the island of Zapatera, made rather interesting discovery. About forty-two feet under the surface of an ancient cemetery (four feet vegetable soil, fifteen feet volcanic ashes, seven feet vegetable soil, sixteen feet volcanic ashes) I discovered a rock which, judging from the figures it contains, has served in remote times for astronomical observations. On the rock I have found two stone tablets, one of which contains a representation of this world, part of Africa and Asia, united Europe and this continent, a large continent situated on the Atlantic ocean, which I consider to be the mythical lost Atlantis, mentioned in some of the ancient authors. The other tablet contains inscriptions of which part is undoubtedly Phenician. Owing to the rainy season I have for the present suspended work on Zapatera, and am engaged on the island of Ometep, where it is possible to excavate on the coast [illegible] the soil [illegible] volcano [illegible] which erupted last year is continually working, its thunder and roaring is sometimes frightful, yet part of the people who last year left the island have returned to their homes."

Persecuted with His Own Birds.

There is in London a well-known theater contiguous to the office of an equally well-known daily paper, indeed one of the windows of the one building are quite close to some in the other. Last winter certain frivolous spirits on the staff of the daily observed a brace of pheasants hanging in one of the managerial windows of the theater. The window was very near the temptation was very great, and, with the aid of the ingeniously improvised fishing net, the pheasants passed from the abode of Thespis to the shrine of Minerva. Now that the adventurers had obtained their prize, what was to be done with it? A brilliant idea occurred to one of the party, and he sent the birds around by a messenger to the manager of the theater, accompanied by his card, with the request that the manager would accept a trifling gift of game, and the suggestion that if the manager had a private box to spare for that evening, he, the donor, would be very grateful. In a few minutes the messenger returned with a neat little note from the manager expressing thanks for the present, and enclosing an order for a box for that evening.—The [illegible]

What to do after a Fire

The Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company have sent the following instructions as to what to do after a fire [illegible] to their liability:

First—Take prompt measures, without waiting for the presence of the underwriters or their agents, to clean machinery and protect stock, and to save it from damage by [illegible] [illegible] further damage [illegible] in other words, [illegible] the [illegible] upon the property.

Second—Notify the underwriters or their agents to the premises to assist in ascertaining the exact amount of loss.

It will be observed that damage to property by fire and water does not cause a surrender of property to the underwriters, or impose any duties upon them for its further protection, except so far as they may choose to advise. If damage is caused to property by [illegible] on the part of the assured, or by their not using due care and diligence in saving and protecting it after a fire occurs, such additional loss falls upon the assured, and not upon the underwriters. The contract which the underwriters enter into with the assured to indemnify them for loss by fire is in the following words, taken from the Massachusetts standard form of policy now issued by this and other companies: "Said property is insured [illegible] against all loss or damage by fire, * * * the amount of said loss to be estimated according to the actual value of the insured property at the time such loss or damage happens. * * It is, moreover, understood that there can be no abandonment of the property insured to the company."

BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS.

Some New Light on the Origin of the Egyptian Marvels

At the meeting of the American association for the advancement of science, in Philadelphia, Prof. Cope Whitehouse read a paper on the construction of the pyramids of Egypt. He said if one would take quietly into his belly the [illegible] count [illegible] the pyramids [illegible] with proper consideration [illegible] of the age [illegible] the pyramids were [illegible] [illegible] temples [illegible] The big pyramids [illegible] to [illegible] result.

As [illegible] Mr Whitehouse [illegible] Egyptian [illegible] greater [illegible] put it in place. But when [illegible] profile across the desert shows that the Nile [illegible] walls of hard nummulitic limestone [illegible] the valley [illegible] The pyramids [illegible] was [illegible] costly structures. But the pyramids [illegible] themselves [illegible] Hills of horizontal limestone of the same height are of extremely common occurrence. Mr Whitehouse shows [illegible] the [illegible] was probably the quarry [illegible] used [illegible]

He believed [illegible] attraction, which was [illegible] the hills were honeycombed with [illegible] and chambers [illegible] They were not only most useful but highly profitable works. It was absurd that monarchs could have been found in any age to perpetrate such monstrous acts of stupid oppression and waste as these Pyramids would have been, had they been built according to the theory commonly entertained. Without their proof Mr Whitehouse refused to impute folly to these masters in geometry and hydraulics.

Venetian Women

The poor women, who add the only [illegible] are, on the whole, inferior to the men [illegible] looks [illegible] still. A large shawl, generally wool [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] under the long shawl is wrapped [illegible] drawn [illegible] elbows [illegible] then [illegible] [illegible] all there seems to exist [illegible] against [illegible] the hair, which is generally [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible] the fair owner says: "It was warm in church [illegible] were [illegible] the pretty girl and [illegible] was troubled [illegible] they became unbearably annoying. At the conclusion of the service the pretty girl and her escort walked out with the rest of the congregation, and the young man was heard to exclaim: "By George! I'll never see so many flies, Nell," and Nell replied in smothered and resentful tones: "Don't mention them, Fred. I declare, I shall never try that again—I curled my hair with sugar and water this morning." And then the flies discovered their departing victim in the throng and with an exulting buzz made for her. It doesn't do for even a pretty girl to be too fly.

The Rights of Inebriates

A Peekskill man was awarded $2,000 for damages to his person, received by falling into a hole in the street. The case was appealed to the supreme court, where it was argued the man was drunk when injured. In his decision Chief Justice Barnard says: "I don't think a man is guilty of contributory negligence if he gets drunk and falls into a hole. A man wants a good street to walk in if he does get drunk." Full sentiment will uphold this decision. The chief justice might have gone still further, and said that a man never needs a good street so much as when he is drunk. When he is sober he may avoid pitfalls, holes and obstructions—although he does not always succeed in doing so—but when "under the influence" he is not responsible for the bad condition of the thoroughfares. He has enough to do to manage the "tangle-foot" part of this affair without turning himself into an object lesson to illustrate the carelessness or criminal negligence of those official persons whose business it is to see that the streets are kept in proper condition. In other words, drunken men have rights which street commissioners are bound to respect.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Opening a Mound

Rev. Dr. Bryce returned Saturday night from Rat Portage, says the Winnipeg Sun, where he has been for the past two or three weeks. Mr. Bryce took a trip up Rainy river 11 miles, and opened a large Indian mound there. It is probably 400 years or more old, large trees two feet in diameter having grown over it. Dr. Bryce employed a number of men who dug it open. A very deep excavation had to be made before anything was reached. Finally human bones, skulls, etc., were encountered in abundance. A number of primitive instruments of warfare were secured, in addition to a native pottery, which Dr. Bryce says is the only complete one now in existence in the northwest. He secured quite an amount of pottery and also found a copper instrument which was used to take the fur off the skins. The mound was 200 feet long and about 80 feet across, the circumference being about 285 feet. Mr. Bryce during his visit secured over 100 excellent specimens for the exhibition which will be made next week.

Adaptive Memory in Plants

An extremely curious Chinese plant called the Hia-tsao-tomchom, exists in the Flowery empire. The name of this singular plant means that during summer it is a vegetable, but that in winter it becomes a worm. If it is observed closely at the latter end of September, nothing would be more [illegible] worm [illegible] [illegible] This plant is extremely rare. It is to be met with in Thibet, [illegible] which is used for medicinal purposes. The Chinese [illegible] Africa.

A [illegible]

[illegible] belonging to Pat S[illegible] of the [illegible] He displays a [illegible] which he will swallow as they are thrown to him [illegible] ranging in size from a hickory nut to half as large as a hen's egg are the [illegible] of this singularly inclined animal. He is of the wolf species and about six years old. Another peculiarity of the dog is that of amusing himself for hours at a time with a large rock or stone which he will roll about completely absorbed in the work. Taken altogether the canine challenges comparison, and as a curiosity excites [illegible]

BANKS.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, and various points in Oregon, Washington [illegible] and British Columbia.

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J. F. THOMPSON, President | E. DEKUM, [illegible] | [illegible] DURHAM

The Portland Savings Bank.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

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Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

[illegible] HENRY FAILING [illegible]

[illegible]

O. & W.

Mortgage Savings Bank

OF OREGON

[illegible]

WILLIAM REID, President | WILLIAM LOWE [illegible]

ROBERT BELL [illegible]

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months, [illegible] per cent
Six months, [illegible]
Nine months, [illegible]
One Year, 6

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 18[illegible] Loaned over Farm and City Property.

[illegible]

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

[illegible]

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Directors

[illegible]

[illegible] First and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

[illegible]

Paid up Capital and Reserve [illegible],000,000

Head Office—[illegible] Cornhill, London

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria [illegible]

[illegible] TEEDER TOWNSEND [illegible]

Willamette Savings Bank

[illegible]

No. 46 Washington Street

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Directors

[illegible]

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve $[illegible],000

Head Office—[illegible] Old Broad St., London

[illegible]

Portland Branch 48 First St.

W. MACKINTOSH, [illegible]

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST

Dr. Mintie.

Of San Francisco.

[illegible]

Nervous, Private and Chronic Diseases

[illegible]

CURES GUARANTEED.

[illegible]

Five Hundred Dollars

[illegible]

Consultation Free

[illegible]

INSURANCE

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$[illegible] 000 00
Assets exceed	[illegible] 000 00

M. W. FECHHEIMER	President
W. S. BURRELL	Vice President
EDWARD HALL	Secretary

PRINCIPAL OFFICE [illegible] STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North Side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland
JAMES S. REED, Agent

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

[illegible]

Capital	$[illegible],000,000
Reserve fund [illegible]	[illegible]
Deposit in Oregon	$[illegible],000

[illegible]

South British and National | Hamburg, Magdeburg, German

Insurance Companies.

[illegible]

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO. Gen. Agts.

[illegible]

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN and QUEEN

Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon $[illegible]00,000

[illegible]

Office 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

WONDERFUL
MANHOOD
RESTORED

[illegible]

TAPE-WORM CURE.

TAPE WORM CURE.

A CELEBRATED GERMAN PHYSICIAN HAS succeeded in getting up a medicine that will remove the Tape Worm [illegible] with any one [illegible] in 2000 cases inside of 18 months and has never failed.

For circulars send to JOHN WITHERELL, No 6[illegible] Alder street, Masonic Temple, Portland, Or.

PILES.—$1000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, BLEEDING or protruding piles DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REDINGTON WOODARD & CO., Agents [illegible]

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For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer "City of Sellwood"

Leaves SELLWOOD at 6:20, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, [illegible] P. M. Leaves Portland at [illegible] A. M., 2, 4 [illegible] P. M. Extra trips on Sunday.

FARES.

To Sellwood	15c—Round trip	25c
Milwaukie	25c—Round trip	40c
Oswego	50c—Round trip	75c

Twenty trip tickets for residents of Sellwood [illegible]

Steamer Latona

[illegible]

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STEAMER [illegible] VAN CLEVE.

[illegible]

TOWING [illegible]

Portland and LaCamas.

[illegible]

STEAMER TRAVELER

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

[illegible]

Steamer Manzanillo

[illegible] SKAMOKAWA [illegible] CLATSKANIE [illegible]

For Astoria--Fast Line.

[illegible]

[illegible] SCOTT, President.

For Cowlitz River.

[illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Friday

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible] JANION [illegible] Victoria [illegible]

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc., etc.

[illegible]

MEYER WILSON & CO

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET

[illegible]

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and Ash Streets

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

[illegible]

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Twines and Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Baltimore Twine and Net Company.

WM. J. HOOPER & SON.

No. 6 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

PORTLAND SANITARIUM

AND

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR. PILKINGTON HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS [illegible] Nervous Diseases [illegible]

DRUNKENNESS

AND THE

OPIUM HABIT

Are diseases which, becoming confirmed, [illegible] Where it can have these [illegible]

CURE THEM.

[illegible]

OFFICE DEKUM'S BLOCK

First and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

STATE OF OREGON, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SALEM, OR., September [illegible], 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT [illegible] Monday, November [illegible], 1884, to furnish the following articles for the use of the State of Oregon:

[illegible] reams of first class legal cap, 14 lb. white laid, wide ruled.

[illegible] reams first class letter [illegible] lbs. white laid, wide [illegible]

40 reams first class congress [illegible] 3½ lb packages, white laid, wide rules.

[illegible] M No. [illegible] XXX white envelopes, 1st quality.

[illegible] M No. [illegible] XXX white envelopes, 1st quality.

5 gross Railroad steel pens, 1st quality.

10 gross Gillott's 404 steel pens.

1 gross Gillott's 303 steel pens.

[illegible] gross [illegible]

1 doz barometer inkstands, brass base [illegible] quality.

[illegible] ivory folders, 9 inch.

[illegible]

[illegible] government blotters, assorted colors [illegible]

[illegible]

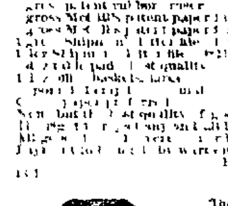
30 gross rubber bands, assorted sizes.

1 gross [illegible] pencils, octagon [illegible]

10 gross Faber's [illegible] pencil, No. 2, round.

[illegible]

R. P. EARHART,
Secretary of State.



The BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. [illegible] Electric Belt Co. 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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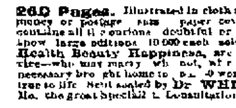
260 Pages. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c money or postage stamps; paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Large editions, 10,000 each, sold every few months. Health, Beauty, Happiness, are promoted by its advice—who may marry, who not, why; medical aid when necessary; [illegible] 40 wonderful pictures true to life. Sent sealed by Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Consultation and pamphlet free.



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Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers, free of charge
From Washington and Oregon Points to the East

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l W. Pass. Agent, [illegible] Portland
A. L. MAXWELL, [illegible] Ainsworth dock

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION

Leave Portland at midnight	Leave San Francisco at 10 A. M.
State, Monday, Sept. 8	Columbia, Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
Columbia, Sat'y, Sept. 13	Oregon, Thursday, Sept. 11
Oregon, Thursday, Sept. 18	State, Tuesday, Sept. 16
State, Tuesday, Sept. 23	Columbia, Sunday, Sept. 21
Columbia, Sunday, Sept. 28	Oregon, Friday, Sept. 26
Oregon, Friday, Oct. 3	State, Wednesday, Oct. 1
State, Wednesday, Oct. 8	Columbia, Monday, Oct. 6

[illegible] sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION

[illegible]

Main Line Passenger Trains [illegible] connecting with [illegible]

Through Sleeping Cars, Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping [illegible] St. Paul.

Emigrant Trains [illegible] Portland at [illegible] P. M.

Emigrant Sleepers [illegible] to St. Paul [illegible]

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

[illegible]

Leave Portland for	Mon	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
[illegible]	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
[illegible]		7 AM		7 AM		7 AM
[illegible]		6 AM			6 AM	

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND AND [illegible]

[illegible] Portland [illegible] 7:30 A. M. [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE

[illegible]

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

[illegible] A. L. STOKES, [illegible]

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

[illegible] Portland and San Francisco. Only 34 hours Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

[illegible] Portland at 7:30 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) [illegible] connections made at Ashland with stages of [illegible]

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	[illegible] A. M.
Ashland	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible] P. M.
Lebanon	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars [illegible]

[illegible] make connections with all the regular trains of the East Side [illegible] foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	Corvallis	[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] P. M.	McMinnville	[illegible] P. M.
McMinnville	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

[illegible] Tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's [illegible] office [illegible] Stark [illegible] Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be secured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

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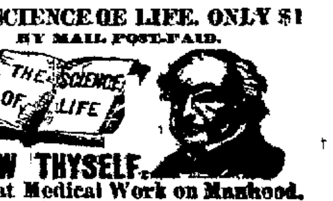

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HEAL THYSELF

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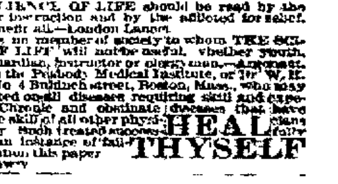

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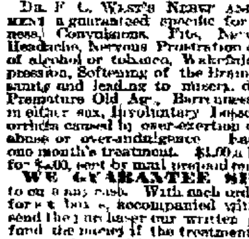

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The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1884.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The son of Mr Thos H Cann, of Seattle, is lying very ill at his home.

The supreme court of Washington territory is now in session at Olympia.

The schooner Teaser is being extensively overhauled at Seattle, preparing for the coming sealing season.

A Seattle paper says Since work on the Cedar river extension has been resumed, there is a much better feeling among business men.

Monday morning about 200 men, of whom one-half were whites and the rest Chinamen, left Seattle to work on the Cedar river extension.

Mr Andrews, a hop-raiser on Stuck river, lost his hop kiln and season's hop crop by fire last Friday. His loss is estimated at $1000, partially insured.

The Seattle *Chronicle* says There are doubts expressed that the Chinaman arrested in Portland by Chief Woolery, for the alleged murder committed some six years since, is not the right party.

An earthquake shock was experienced at Olympia, on Sunday night last between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. So slight, however, was its manifestation, that few realized what it was. The shock did not last more than two or three seconds.

Incendiarism is at present agitating Ainsworth. Since the burning of the railroad property, the undoubted work of an incendiary, there have been four attempts to burn a block of store buildings. The last attempt was made but a few days ago. The citizens have enrolled themselves, and nightly take turns in patrolling the town.

The residence of Prosecuting Attorney McFadden, at Olympia, was visited Friday night by a brace of burglars intent on ridding the premises. Mr McFadden was absent at the time, but his plucky wife was at home, and was fully prepared for her unwelcome visitors. With a repeating rifle in her hands she ordered the desperadoes to decamp, and it is unnecessary to say they did not stay upon the order of their going but went at once.

The question of establishing fire limits in the town of Spokane Falls is being discussed with some feeling, and quite a sentiment is being developed in opposition to the project. Those who oppose argue that very few can afford to build of brick, so that to establish fire limits will amount to a practical prohibition of further building inside the proposed limit, and will drive the building improvements of the next few years outside those limits.

Private advices received in this city, says the Colfax *Gazette*, announce that the famous Mother Lode mine has been bonded by a syndicate of capitalists, who pay $7000 for permission to run a 56-foot shaft. If results are satisfactory, they will pay $60,000 for the property. Messrs Woolford, Coolidge and Comegys, who own an interest in the mine here, leave here next Saturday for the scene of operations. This lode, about which so much has been said and written, will now be thoroughly prospected.

Monday evening about 10 o'clock three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Seattle. The vibrations were from north to south, the first lasting three seconds. Two minutes later the second shock came and lasted fully five seconds. It was of sufficient force to ring door-bells and stop clocks in the northern end of town. The third and last was mild in comparison to the second, although severe enough to rattle crockery and make indoor life very unpleasant for the time being. No noise accompanied the shocks, but the temperature was very close. Monday's visitation was the severest felt in this city since 1872, when the ground rose and fell in waves. The motion was from east to west. Men and women became panic-stricken, and for the first time in the memory of the oldest settler, the waters of the bay so far receded as to permit of walking on the beach at the Yesler wharf.

Eastern Oregon.

The census of the city of Heppner shows the actual population to be as follows Males, 2[illegible]; females, 213; Chinamen, 12; total, [illegible]. This does not include quite a large floating population.

LAW REFORM

Taxation of Costs and Disbursements in Civil Cases —Salaries of Judges

ALBANY, Sept 24

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Permit me to supplement your remarks on the subject of law reform in your issue of the 20th inst, with a few additional suggestions.

1 The present method of reviewing the rulings of the several county clerks in this state in the matter of the taxation of costs and disbursements in civil causes, is too expensive and inconvenient. Under existing laws the clerk's action can only be reviewed or corrected if erroneously on appeal. This requires the service of notice and the making and filing of a transcript. The writer has known instances where the making of the transcript alone would cost forty dollars.

This law might be so amended as to leave the present machinery for taxing costs and disbursements as it is now. Any party feeling aggrieved by such taxation might be authorized to file a motion in the cause, specifying particularly his objections to any items. The motion might be allowed to operate as a stay to the collection of the costs until it should be finally determined by the court. The court could be authorized to determine the questions in a summary manner, making such findings of fact as would enable the parties to have all doubtful questions of law passed upon by the supreme court.

In addition to the objection that the present method is too expensive and inconvenient, [illegible] the further objection that when a party files his itemized verified statement and swears [illegible] facts sufficient to entitle him to the items claimed in his cost bill, [illegible] way provided for allowing the adverse party to introduce evidence of any kind [illegible] unsupported [illegible] This law virtually makes him the judge in his own case. If he swears that he is entitled to the items which he claims his adversary is powerless at least in that proceeding or action. Such a principle is at variance with all correct ideas of the correct administration of the law in contested cases in court.

2 The law as it now stands requires written pleadings in every case brought before justices of the peace. It is true the construction of their pleadings is liberal, [illegible] all they must be written and they must in substance state a cause of action or defense to be good, allowing all liberal intendments in their favor. Now this imposes an unnecessary burden and expense on litigants in these courts. They must generally hire a lawyer to write these pleadings or take the chances of having their judgments reversed on technical grounds alone by the circuit courts upon review.

I would suggest that this practice act regulating proceedings in justice's courts be so amended that no written pleadings shall be required. If a party has a note, account or other claim upon which he wishes to sue in a justice court, let him file it with the justice. The justice can then issue his summons fixing a time and place for the trial. Upon the appearance of the parties the adverse party can file his counter claim—note, or account, as the case may be—and the trial can then be had upon these papers and the evidence that may be offered, and approximate justice be administered between the parties. This practice has been in force for many years in other states and its working has been satisfactory. That it would relieve litigants of much unnecessary expense there can be no doubt.

The present salaries of the judges need reforming. I think it is generally conceded by all well informed persons that the present salaries provided for the judges are entirely inadequate and there ought to be no objection in any quarter to making the salaries of the Supreme judges $[illegible] per annum, and the circuit judges $[illegible]. Whether their salaries can be increased under the present constitution I shall not undertake to discuss at this time, but if it is thought that an amendment to the constitution is necessary on this subject the next legislature ought to submit it to the people for their approval or rejection.

An Outrage.

New York Cashier "It is an actual fact I could hardly believe my own eyes. The directors have [illegible] to examine my books and funds."

Mrs N Y Cashier "The idea! [illegible] heard of such an insult!"

"Insult? It is worse. It is an [illegible] perfect outrage."

"I wouldn't stand it. Why don't [illegible] resign?"

"Resign?"

"Yes, shake the dust from your feet. Tell them you won't associate with such vulgar, low-bred persons. Why don't you resign this very day?"

"Well, you see, my dear, I've got to borrow $[illegible] for ten days to tide over the examination, and if I should resign how could I pay back the money?"—*Exchange.*

ROGUE RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

Ashland and Wagner Creek Localities—Meeting of the Baptist Association.

ASHLAND, Sept 21

Rogue river valley has produced abundantly this season, both of cereals, vegetables and fruits, including grapes and peaches. The recent rains have damaged very little grain and the whole outlook for the farmers is as favorable as in almost any other part of the state. One is reminded here, both by the contour of the country and its productions, of many parts of California. Ashland, its chief town, now numbers nearly 1300 in population, and is growing this summer rapidly. Many new and comfortable houses are going up, as well as several new places of business. The Baptist church is building a fine edifice and the town has the general appearance of thrift. The O & C R R terminates here, leaving only twenty-four hours' stage ride to connect with the Central Pacific for San Francisco. This reduces the fare from Portland to San Francisco to about $32 and brings at this season of the year more travel than usual over this route.

Wagner creek is five miles north of Ashland, on the railroad. Here is a fine fruit region, a store, postoffice and a Baptist church, where the Rogue River Baptist association held its eighth annual session, beginning on Friday, Sept. 19, and holding over Sunday. This body represents a membership of about 200 in Jackson and Josephine counties. Hon Horace Root of Ashland, the honored moderator of several years' standing, was re-elected and presided at all the sessions. W T Leever was re-elected clerk. The churches on this territory are all small and need the encouragement and help of the home mission society. This is being generously offered them. Rev A M Russell has been supported at Ashland by the society for two years and the society is aiding also liberally in the building of their house of worship. Several important reports were considered by the body. Among them was that of the "executive missionary committee" of the last year. This committee recommended the employment of at least one man the coming year, the division of the field into two districts, giving to Rev A M Russell the oversight of one and to Rev A G Slover of Jacksonville the supervision of the other. A new and influential executive missionary committee was appointed, consisting of G F Fennebaker, N D Fitzgerald, W T Leever, William Frakes, W H Cooper and Willis Alder, to whom was referred the recommendations with power to act and it is anticipated that a forward movement will be made during the year. The committee on temperance made a report, which was heartily adopted, of which the following are the salient points. "We desire to place upon record our high appreciation of all proper efforts to suppress the traffic in, and its use as a beverage, all kinds of alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine. We believe their use as a beverage to be wrong, both from a biblical and aesthetical standpoint. We believe that the bible prohibits their use and pronounces woe upon those who use them; that the growing horrors resulting from their use are everywhere condemned by the word of God and that more than from any other cause their use leads to the destruction of both soul and body in hell. We believe that more than from any other cause their use entails upon men and families the legacy of a disordered and unhealthy system, a depraved and idiotic brain, resulting in the loss of reason and inability to perform the necessary and rightful duties of life, and leads to breaking up of families, loss of fortunes and homes, and entails upon posterity innumerable evils to be transmitted to succeeding generations. Believing these things we are led to the conclusion that the traffic as such has no right to exist, and therefore should be prohibited by law, and that to this end every well-disposed citizen ought to labor. But as churches of Jesus Christ we believe we have even a higher mission than to announce the scripture teaching and woes of God against the traffic—to be ourselves patterns of temperance, that we banish the article from our homes and make both the family and church prohibitory sources." The discussion upon this report was warm and the vote to adopt unanimous. The association fixed the place of its next annual meeting at Mt Salem church, sixteen miles from Jacksonville on the Applegate creek. Rev A M Russell of Ashland was appointed to preach the annual sermon. Part of Saturday afternoon session was given to reports and addresses upon Sunday school work. As is the case with other denominations, so with the Baptist, the subject of Sunday schools elicits at once the sympathy and interest of the masses. So in this case Rev S E Stearns, the veteran missionary of the Palouse country was presented and read the report and made one of his telling addresses upon the subject. The discussion was participated in by others, both men and women, the latter pleading earnestly for the Sunday schools as a conservator of the right guidance and training of the children.

B

FROG SHOOTING

A New and Growing Industry with a High-ticket Seat

The frog is a homely creature, but every year it becomes more valuable intrinsically as a marketable product of the fresh water. It is now estimated [illegible] restaurants [illegible] frogs fricasseed in cream call for forty cents. [illegible] Laurent or pays about fifty cents a dozen for them. They are sold like terrapins, and if under six inches from tip to tip they are [illegible] counts. The American encyclopedia says the frog is a batrachian reptile of the anurous order, embracing such thoroughbred groups as ranidae and hylodae. The ranidae is the frog [illegible] which we devour with cream sauce and pay forty cents for. The hylodae is a tree frog with warts on his back, and is not built for the table.

The small boy used to kill frogs ten years ago on the mill-pond with stones and trade them [illegible] [illegible]

The frog sportsman [illegible] [illegible] His greatest peculiarity lies in the fact there is nothing to eat on his body except the muscles of his legs.

The number of frogs sent north during the spring and summer is enormous. From the tributaries of the Chesapeake bay alone the frog crop averages $100,000 a year. In the salt marshes of the south they grow larger than they do elsewhere, but the meat is coarser and not so edible. Frogs are as prolific as herrings. [illegible]

Making Cheese Digestible.

[illegible]

Whale Thrashers

[illegible] of the British steamer [illegible] which arrived recently at [illegible] from [illegible] reports that several attacks upon whales by whale-thrashers were seen on the voyage. One day three whales were killed in less than half an hour by these fish. Mr Waddell describes the whale-thrasher as a fish with a trunk about five feet long, very [illegible] and a tail twelve feet long. The tail is flat, with sharp edges. The thrashers follow the whale with tail lifted high out of the water, at the same time swaying it from side to side, until with a swift motion, it is brought down upon the whale with terrific force, cutting into him like the strokes of a knife. Sometimes three thrashers were seen alongside one whale.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

Will our democratic newspaper friends please specify now whether they still insist that part of Mr Blaine's imaginary "millions" was due to his investment in Little Rock securities, which it now appears from the "Mulligan letters" that many parade [illegible] vouch for [illegible] him in loss and came near being his financial ruin?

"If," observes the sarcastic New York *Sun*, "there should be any scarcity of money to pay Mr Schurz, we suggest that Mr Cleveland might put up a part of that himself [illegible] Buffalo. That would be a very appropriate use to make of it." [illegible]

There is [illegible] subject upon which the [illegible] democratic organs can agree, and that is the Mulligan letters. They are all of opinion that these letters are terrible [illegible] that they must give their voices to that effect, ignoring all the great questions before the people. [illegible] that the [illegible] never had a whack in a railroad enterprise in his life. This is a strange [illegible] to presidential years.

Among the [illegible] is the [illegible] of the New York *Times*, [illegible] republican [illegible] advertisement [illegible] Among the names [illegible] signed to the advertisement is [illegible] Hubert O Thompson, the public works commissioner, in whose interest Governor Cleveland vetoed the civil service bill, which the late New York republican legislature had passed. Bolting the republican candidates "for revenue only" appears to pay quick returns to the New York *Times* in official advertising.

If we put the democratic party in power that hunger and thirst of which Mr Curtis spoke so [illegible] will have greater intensity than has been developed at any former period in our political history. And [illegible] appetites will [illegible] to devouring the civil service reform that has been the dearest thing in public policy to Mr Curtis. We presume he is not ignorant of the fact, but he will [illegible] the Mulligan letters to his palpitating bosom and march off in the fading light on the downward path.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* who signs himself "Stalwart," professing to report a private conversation with Roscoe Conkling, says. He said that in his judgment both parties had nominated bad and unworthy men. He could not consistently vote for either. He gives his friends to understand that he would vote for Butler if he voted at all. If he takes any part in politics, he will use his influence to induce republicans to vote for Butler. He said that there would be more men in both of the great parties who would vote against their leaders than has ever been known in the history of our politics. Mr Conkling thinks the general tendency is in the direction of the breaking up of the two leading party organizations.

The sense of the anti-Cleveland meeting of Irishmen at Music hall, Boston, Tuesday, was very well expressed by Judge Brennan, who said [illegible] to the democratic party down to the present time, but I quit it at the moment I came to look at the forces drawn up in battle to fight James G. Blaine. [Loud cheers.] In this line are the scattered fragments of the solid south, seeking to recapture the capital; the grand army of ward bosses, the powers of England, the prince of Wales—[hisses]—the scion of the scrofulous house of Brunswick, the independent Tories and dudes of Brooklyn. You might offer a reward of $1000 in Brooklyn for the production of an Englishman who would vote for Blaine and Logan. The night that you have succeeded in electing James G. Blaine you will deliver a blow far more damaging than if you had the power to burn the city of London."

In a speech a few years ago Carl Schurz said "But the demagogue has had the misfortune of exercising a remarkable power of attraction for the adventurous and even the rougher elements of our population." Mr Schurz seems to claim that he is an adventurer, but he rather does himself injustice when he includes himself among the "dangerous elements of our population."

AN UNSPEAKABLE SHAME.

Christians Should Oppose the Election of Grover Cleveland

[illegible] papers that the [illegible] crimes of a candidate for the chief place within the gift of the nation ought not to be [illegible] Christian [illegible] be pilloried and exposed to the indignation of a regenerated and righteous public sentiment.

Why bestow the loftiest public favors upon such a man [illegible]

Villard's [illegible]

[illegible] How rapidly this brilliant display was followed by misfortune! Then came the sad news of a general collapse, and Henry Villard's [illegible] beyond recovery. He was the first of that remarkable series of failures which has given such fearful distinctness to the present [illegible]—*New York Times.*

The Dinner Dress of an Austrian Princess.

Here is a lovely dinner dress seen at Felix's and destined for the most [illegible] of Austrian princesses. It is composed of emerald colored [illegible] and rose leaf satin. [illegible] emerald front [illegible] the tablier of pale pink satin [illegible] silver embroidery [illegible]

Roasted in England

[illegible] The last humble [illegible] were scandalous [illegible] private affairs [illegible]

FASHION NOTES.

CAPES.—To make light cloth suits warm enough for December weather a round cape is added of the material, warmly wadded and trimmed with soutache in relief all over it, or else it is quite plain, and bordered with fur [illegible] the neck and down the fronts, but not across the lower edge. These capes are deeper than those of last season and reach to the waist. Like large pelerines they are also made of black velvet or of seal-skin plush that can [illegible] be distinguished from seal fur, and may then be worn with various dresses.

STRIPES.—Suits [illegible] made this fall of striped goods, with the stripes running crosswise. During the summer months the fashion of crosswise trimmings has been rapidly gaining ground. [illegible] were employed with three to seven rows on the skirts, and the skirts were covered with this trimming. Then knitting was employed and the goods [illegible] At present full velvet is the rage in Paris. It is used in all widths from the narrowest to goods two inches wide.

[illegible] RED, which has been so fashionable for watering places this summer promises [illegible] A great deal of vivid red is used [illegible] costumes of bright cardinal or cochineal red for evening. Many of them will be veiled with black lace, but others will have nothing to relieve the blaze of color beyond a line of white lace at the [illegible] The new bright red shades [illegible] popular [illegible] dark garnets and dull reds [illegible] Blood Russian red and brick red, which last [illegible] suggests terra cotta.

A [illegible] DRESS.—A stylish design for grosgrain or cashmere dresses is a revival from the fashion of a few seasons back, which is to cover the back breadths all the way to the waist with three side-plaited flounces, the lower one to surround the skirt. An apron front with a long point in the middle is made broad and full [illegible] the apron is bordered with frills of lace or bands of velvet. A pretty ball fringe is [illegible]

TRAVELING DRESSES.—Traveling dresses [illegible] rough surface stuffs, like camel's hair or tweed, and are made up without the aid of either silk or satin. Braid or velvet ribbon in a number of rows is a favorite garniture. [illegible] and may consist of jacket, visite, dolman or, most elegant, comfortable and stylish of all the half-fitting [illegible] with loose sleeves, easy to slip on and off, [illegible] a bow and ends of satin ribbon at the throat. The bonnet matching this suit is a small dark straw, trimmed with velvet [illegible]

BALL DRESSES.—Ball dresses are perfect clouds of tulle this season, crossed with flowers or scarfs of [illegible] velvet. Tulle dresses covered with little flounces edged with gold, are [illegible] —*[illegible]*

AUTUMN BONNETS.—The first autumn bonnets are a mixture of black lace on a gold ground and velvet. They are still known as capotes, which name is applied to all bonnets with strings. But what strange shapes are in preparation, participating in the Norman cap worn by the peasant women of Caux, the shakos of the grenadiers of Frederick the Great, and the turbans of the kings of the east, and proudly towering above the forehead, curving at the sides, turning up behind! It is vain to attempt a description of these shapeless shapes which the Parisian ladies manage, nevertheless, to wear in a way to make them look pretty, ugly as they are. Young girls are devoted to round hats with high crowns [illegible] very few.—*Harper's Bazar.*

PLAIN VELVET WRAPS.—Many wraps of plain black velvet are made [illegible] ten years ago, such as the long [illegible] single breasted [illegible] entire length. [illegible] fur, feathers, chenille, [illegible] Besides these are [illegible] close-fitting velvet jackets [illegible]—*Harper's Bazar.*

SKIRTS AND WAISTS [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of the fullest [illegible] is desirable [illegible] the drapery nearly meeting down the front, but with cross tucks in the space between instead of the lengthwise plaits like those formerly used.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Coal and Wood [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] were born to the [illegible] a few months after [illegible] [illegible] described as a most beautiful specimen of the pure Spanish type. Her face, while [illegible] lar and delicate in its features than is usual in her countrywomen. Her hair is jet, her eyes large and lustrously soft, her complexion rich and clear, and her expression bright and amiable. Still more remarkable than her perfection of head is her faultless figure, containing both stateliness and grace in carriage and pose. Wherever she appears among the dancers in a [illegible] or the loungers on a veranda, there is nothing else to look at. She dresses in a childish fashion [illegible] and not with any adherence to local styles, nor are her juvenile manners at all affected by the coquettishness common to the girls of Cuba. Her fan is not used in [illegible] and her eyes seem to know no [illegible]

HOW THEY TRAPPED THEIR ELVES.

[illegible] letter of October 4, 1871 from the [illegible] of Mr Blaine into view and particularly [illegible] must have been in the Mulligan package. Mr Mulligan himself is dragged forward to disgrace [illegible] with this letter [illegible] Yet there is not a man or boy in the United States who will not be quickly convinced that Mr Mulligan and Mr Blaine's accusers are laughably lying.

When a man sends a letter and keeps a letter press copy, the original goes from him to the party [illegible] The letter press copy is retained [illegible] to Mr Blaine, but [illegible] [illegible] When Mulligan made up his memorandum of letters taken from Mr Blaine's desk [illegible] 1876 [illegible] But if afterward [illegible] suppressed it, and when Mr Blaine [illegible] the package [illegible] people this letter was not there.

If it had been, either he must have produced the original which he received, or Mr Mulligan must have included the letter press copy in his possession. Mr Blaine did not produce the original, that was destroyed, and if it had not been, [illegible] Mulligan's package anyway. Mr Mulligan did not then include the letter [illegible] [illegible] Mr Mulligan [illegible] 1876 and his [illegible] Mr Blaine's accusers have been lying [illegible]—*[illegible]*

No Triflers Need Apply

Will you have some soup or fish, [illegible]

"No, sir. Bring me some meat and potatoes and coffee."

After he had finished his meat and potatoes and coffee he leaned back in his chair and said

"Now you can bring me your fish and soup if you will, but I wouldn't get trifling with a [illegible] man when he's hungry."—*[illegible]*

E. Wineburgh & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS COMPRISING

Silks and Velvets, Fine Dress Goods, Laces, Underwear and Worsted, Embroideries, Corsets and Gloves, Goods, Boots and Shoes,

And a Complete Line of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

[illegible] goods in all departments [illegible] been purchased from [illegible] extra good value for

ONE LOW PRICE TO ALL!

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PARSONS' Purgative Pills

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For female complaints these pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Circulars free. I S JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass.

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, [illegible] JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases and will positively cure [illegible] Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. [illegible] the Lungs, [illegible] Kidney Troubles [illegible] I S JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass.

[illegible] Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder [illegible] CHICKEN CHOLERA [illegible]

[illegible] It will also positively prevent and cure [illegible] I S JOHNSON & CO, Boston, [illegible] HODGE DAVIS & CO Agents, Portland

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Diamonds!

Rockford R. R. Watches!

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Portland - - - Oregon

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WOODARD,

& CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

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PORTLAND IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS

Steam Engines, Mill Irons, Artesian Well Drilling Machinery and Tools Horse Powers,

POWER CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES,

HOP DRYERS, STOVES, Etc.

Turned Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys,

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[illegible] CLARK & CO Props

For Gray's Harbor and Nestucca Bay

The Steamer [illegible]

KATE AND ANN

Wednesday [illegible] A. M.

PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE,

FALL DRESS GOODS

Dressmaking to Order a Specialty

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. G. H. Clarke's,

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Elegant Dresses

Wool Dresses of any Kind $8 to 10

Tailor-made Suits 12

Silks from $1 to 10

TO THE CIGAR TRADE

Kicker Cigars

Snow Flake

JOHN A CHILD & CO, Druggists,

Cor. Morrison and Second Sts. Portland

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Just Received,

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

48 FOR MEN

POLITICAL

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON J C LEASURE

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ELECTOR [illegible]

[illegible]

HON M C GEORGE

[illegible]

HON J N DOLPH

[illegible]

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend [illegible]

HON WARREN TRUITT

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

Students

Of [illegible] admitted to the PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE [illegible] Yamhill Sts. at any time [illegible]

THE NEXT SESSION

OF THE

Agricultural College

BEGINS SEPT. 15

ST. HELEN'S HALL,

A Boarding and Day School for Girls,

PORTLAND, OR

[illegible] BISHOP MORRIS, Rector [illegible]

OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME.

Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters

SAM'L ALLEN A F FRESE

Portland Market, No 90 Yamhill

Orders promptly filled.

OYSTERS.

[illegible] now open. Orders [illegible] Shoalwater Bay [illegible] Eastern [illegible]

CHAS. A. MALARKEY

[illegible] Morrison Streets

The Leading House of Portland

FULTON MARKET

S W cor and Fifth Washington

JOHN J. JENNINGS,

Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Game,

Country orders promptly filled. Fish shipped to all parts of the country.

WASHINGTON FISH MARKET

EDWIN RICHARDS,

Pioneer Fish & Game [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fish, Poultry and Oysters of Every [illegible]

Corner Washington and Fourth

PORTLAND FISH MARKET

We are receiving a large lot [illegible]

Salmon and Fresh [illegible]

JAMES WILLIAMS & CO.

CENTRAL MARKET.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

SOL'S

Holton House Restaurant

No 69 Alder Street.

FINEST APPOINTED IN THE [illegible]

Conducted on the European Plan

Meals a la Carte

A Very Fine Dinner including [illegible] California Zinfandel

A Good Breakfast

Extra Breakfast

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets,

Seasoned Finishing Lumber

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Stair Building, Stair Railing [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass

Orders from the Country will receive [illegible]

Salesroom cor. Third and E, [illegible] Portland, Oregon

TELEPHONE

$3 50 Ash, $4 50 Oak,

JACKSON & CO.

[illegible] Dock and Engine [illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO.

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

[illegible] Third and Alder streets,

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER

The Brightest, Purest and [illegible] Flavored in the Market.

Brewed in Portland

[illegible] PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTS

VOL 24

POLITICAL POINTS.

Blaine's Wonderful Reception by the People of New York

HIS ROUTE A MONSTER OVATION

The Democrats Hold a Big Mass Meeting in [illegible] Reading of Mason's Speech and Cleveland Writes a Letter

SYRACUSE, Sept 2[illegible]—At 9:30 Blaine left Syracuse to attend the Oswego fair. A committee from the fair association came up on the early train to escort Blaine and party to the grounds. As usual, he was compelled to hold an informal reception. He was escorted to a carriage and driven around the grounds, so that the people might have a chance to see him. When he got on the stand he was loudly cheered and there were shouts of "clear the stand, clear the stand." Other occupants sat down, leaving Blaine the conspicuous figure. This seemed to please the crowd greatly, for they cheered again and again. Mr Merriam, president of the fair association, introduced Blaine as one of America's most honored citizens. Blaine waited for the cheering to subside, and then said

"There is no year of history [illegible]

[illegible]

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept 25—At Batavia a delegation of gentlemen from Buffalo came on board